

Textile

MAY 15, 1946

The regular section for chemists and colorists carries two articles: Part Three of "Dyeing and Printing — A Comparison" and "Wartime Advances in Continuous Bleaching." Read them.

bulletin



JACOBS

Jacobs "Verybest"
LEATHER LOOM STRAPPING

"VERYBEST" is more than a name, it is a statement of fact.

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 63



as **75%**
er pound

The *New* SMITH-DRUM *TWO-WAY* Package Dryer

This Machine employs an entirely new principle which cuts drying time 60% to 75% and saves up to $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound of yarn. It uses less electricity . . . prevents migration of color . . . eliminates salt deposits. Yarn is delivered in better condition because of short drying cycle. Direct colors can be turned out in less than 3 hours. Drying is more uniform than by any other method. Write, wire or telephone for complete details.



4 times winner of
Army-Navy "E"

SMITH, DRUM & COMPANY • Allegheny Ave. at 5th St., Phila. 33, Pa.

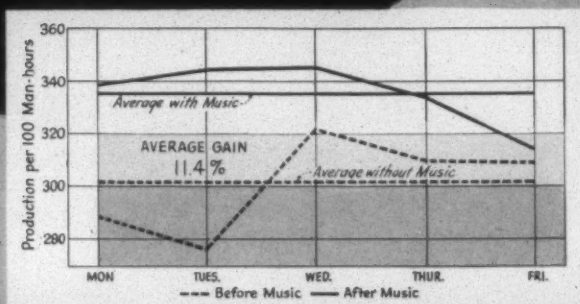
SMITH-DRUM Textile Machines

for hosiery dyeing, skein dyeing, package dyeing, beam dyeing, piece goods dyeing,
package extracting, package drying, skein mercerizing, warp mercerizing, hosiery inspection.

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

MUSIC BOOSTS WORKER EFFICIENCY

HERE ARE RESULTS of actual tests conducted by the Stevens Institute of Technology. About 100 workers were checked daily for five days *without* music, and then for five days, under the same working conditions, *with* music. The curves show an average improvement of 11.4% in productive efficiency after music service was installed.



Productive efficiency is a good index of worker fatigue. If workers feel tired and nervous, productive efficiency will drop. But worker fatigue can be relieved by the use of *planned* industrial music—the kind of music provided by the RCA Industrial Music Service.

With music, your workers feel better—their spirits are lighter—not just during the day, but at quitting time, too. They will go home happier, less tired.

Music has in this way helped to cut absenteeism in war plants all over the country! It reduces petty ailments (headaches, etc.) that are caused by "jangled" nerves. That means fewer calls to the infirmary, less time out, and better morale. These results are proved by actual tests, and can be reproduced in other plants.

Music can be used even in noisy areas.

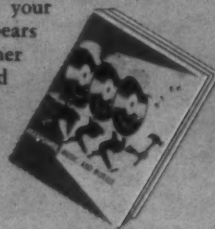
RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE

RCA provides complete electronic sound systems for all types of installations, plus a scientifically selected library of music chosen for industrial use from the vast RCA treasure house of recordings. The sound system can be used for paging and other communication services.

Subscribers to the RCA Industrial Music Library Service also receive the benefits of RCA psychological research, and the help of RCA specialists in planning plant broadcasting schedules.

FREE BOOKLET

The story of industrial music and what it can do for you is told in the new booklet "Manpower, Music and Morale," sent without obligation, on request to your RCA distributor whose address appears below. Inquiries from states other than those listed should be directed to: Department 68-2, Radio Corporation of America, 530 Citizens & Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.



RCA INDUSTRIAL MUSIC SERVICE

SOUTHERN RADIO CORPORATION

1201 West Morehead St., Charlotte, North Car.
distributor for North and South Carolina

THE YANCEY COMPANY, INC.

340 W. Peachtree Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
distributor for Georgia, Alabama, & Tennessee

BUY VICTORY BONDS

BORDERLINE VISION*

May be hampering production in your plant!



*Just a shade too dark slows down your workers.



Just right means faster, better work.

Eliminate lighting handicaps with Wheeler Skilled Lighting

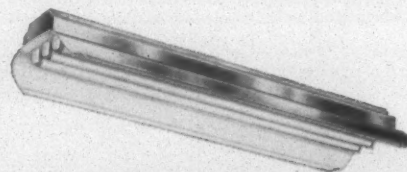
THE LIGHTING in your plant may look all right at a glance, yet be just a shade too dull or too bright in some places. Watch out!

That may mean that some workmen need two-looks-to-make-sure - and waste time. Or that they take chances on one look - and rejects. In either case production is hampered and costs go up!

Better work and reduced costs are practically automatic when you install evenly distributed shadow-free light, with efficient Wheeler Reflectors. Product of 64 years of specialized lighting experience, they are engineered to get maximum illumination from standard lamps; to stand up longer; to require less maintenance, for they are made of heavy-duty materials and high-grade vitreous enamel only.

Learn how Wheeler Reflectors and skilled lighting can bring you efficient lighting and cut your costs. Send for catalogs showing complete line of incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures. **Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress Street, Boston 10, Mass.** Also New York, and principal cities.

Distributed Exclusively Through Electrical Wholesalers



All-Steel Open-End Fluorescent Unit

Available for two or three 40-watt, or two 100-watt lamps. Broad wiring channel with accessible, enclosed ballast. Mounts from chain or conduit, individually or in continuous runs.

RLM Solid Neck Incandescent Reflector



Maximum lighting efficiency for either indoor or outdoor use. Expertly designed, ruggedly built. 75 to 1500 watts.

Wheeler Reflectors


(SKILLED LIGHTING)

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881

Rings Run Continuously

24 Hours a Day—7 Days a Week

for Over Five Years

 COTTON MILLS CO. FROM REPORT OF
FRED A. RIDENOUR
WEEK END'G. MAR. 7... 1946

This mill is now 100 per cent on Draper curved web rings and is very well satisfied with them. I looked over the Spinning with the Overseer.

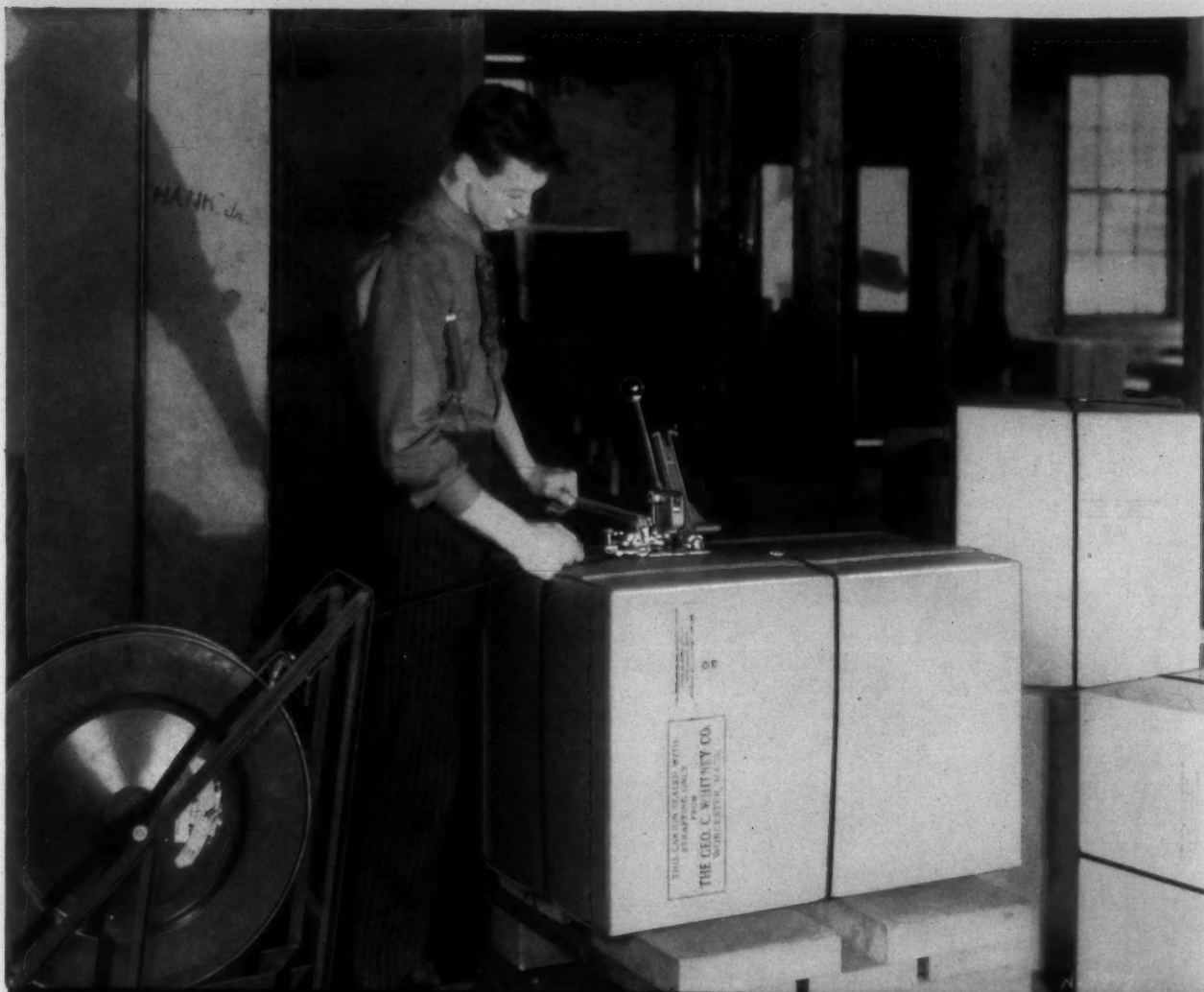
The warp rings here are 2-3/8"-DA #2 flange curved web. They spin some 12's yarn, using a #12 traveler at a spindle speed of over 9,000 RPM. The oldest rings on this job have been running more than five years, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and they have not yet considered turning them over.

(Extract from Report of one of our Salesmen)

DRAPER MIRROR FINISH RINGS

BEST BY TEST

DRAPER CORPORATION



Today's Textiles ARE "BOUND TO GET THERE"

...WITH *Acme Steelstrap*



Doc. Steelstrap
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

When strapped with Acme Steelstrap, textiles boxed, bundled or baled are locked in strong steel bands . . . secure against damage, pilferage and all everyday shipping hazards. In addition, labor, weight, dunnage and warehousing space are saved.

Acme Steelstrap Tools permit the speediest operation and are available for immediate delivery.

Our large field staff works exclusively for us and for you—we urge you to take advantage of our complimentary shipping service consultation.

NEW YORK 17

ATLANTA

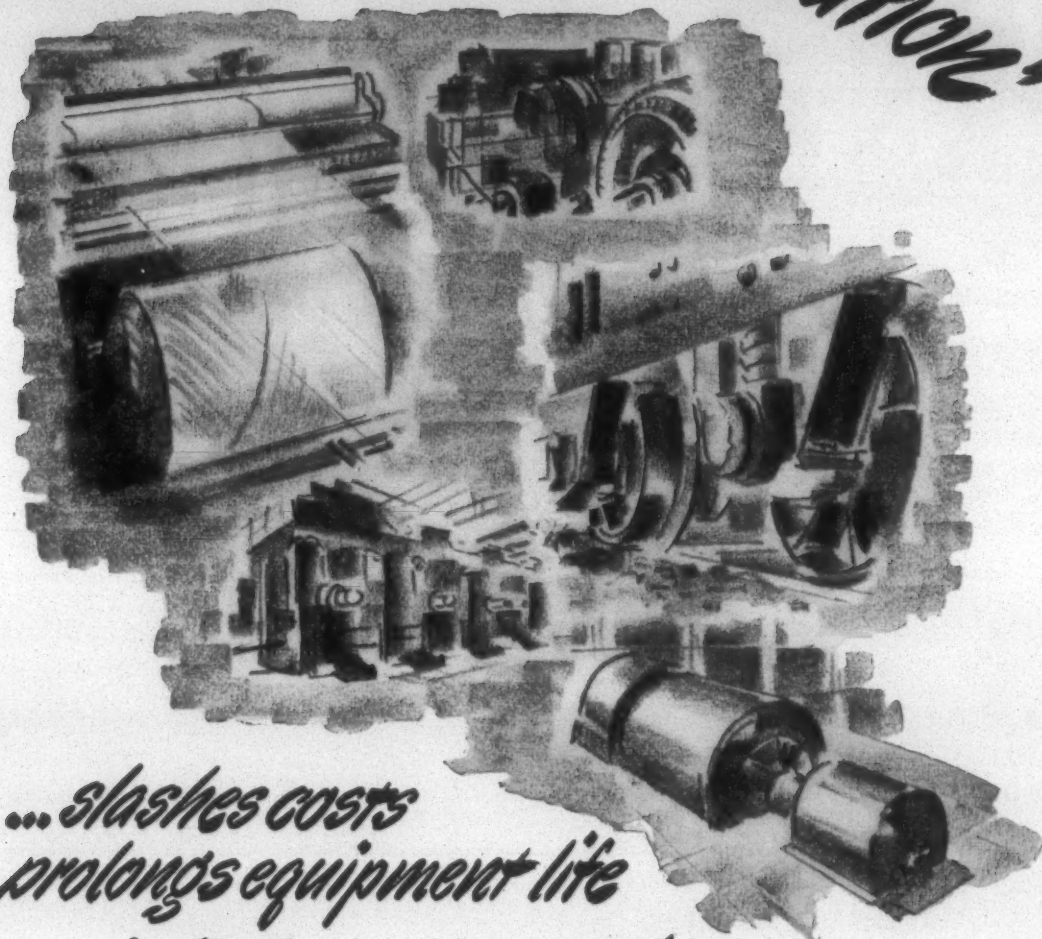
CHICAGO 8

LOS ANGELES 11

ACME STEEL COMPANY

ACME STEEL CO.
CHICAGO

Tycol "Engineered Lubrication"



*... slashes costs
... prolongs equipment life
... reduces wear and repair*

TYCOL DIESEL OIL—Minimizes sticking valves . . . reduces cylinder wear . . . cuts oil consumption.

TYCOL TURBINE OIL—Inhibits rust . . . resists sludging and emulsification

TYCOL STEAM CYLINDER OIL—Assures economical lubrication at all temperatures . . . supplies superior protection . . . provides longer service.

TYCOL NO-RUST-OL—Protects against rust . . . usable at all temperatures . . . is readily removed in degreasing operations.

TYCOL EXTREME PRESSURE LUBRICANTS—Extremely stable . . . high film strength . . . non-corrosive . . . water resistant.

There's a Tide Water Associated lubricant for every service condition. For aid in the solution of your lubrication problems, get in touch with your nearest Tide Water Associated office today.

LUBRICATION—"ENGINEERED TO FIT THE JOB"



Boston • Charlotte, N. C.
Pittsburgh • Philadelphia





H & B

CASABLANCAS

Why It's New and Better

The Casablanca System of high-draft spinning is of course not new, being one of the first and one of the most successful on the market. However there have been constant improvements since the first design was developed, so that today's model is actually NEW in many respects. This is even more true of the H & B Casablanca than of its European counterpart, because we have altered and improved the latter to make it more adaptable to American manufacturing methods.

AUTOMATIC WEIGHTING

One of the most outstanding features of the H & B Casablanca is automatic weighting, authoritatively described as "a striking step forward in the design of ring spinning frames". This automatic weighting is shown in the illustration herewith. Note that there are no lever screws, no weights or weight wires, and no adjustments. There is nothing on the roller beam and it is extremely simple to keep the latter clean.

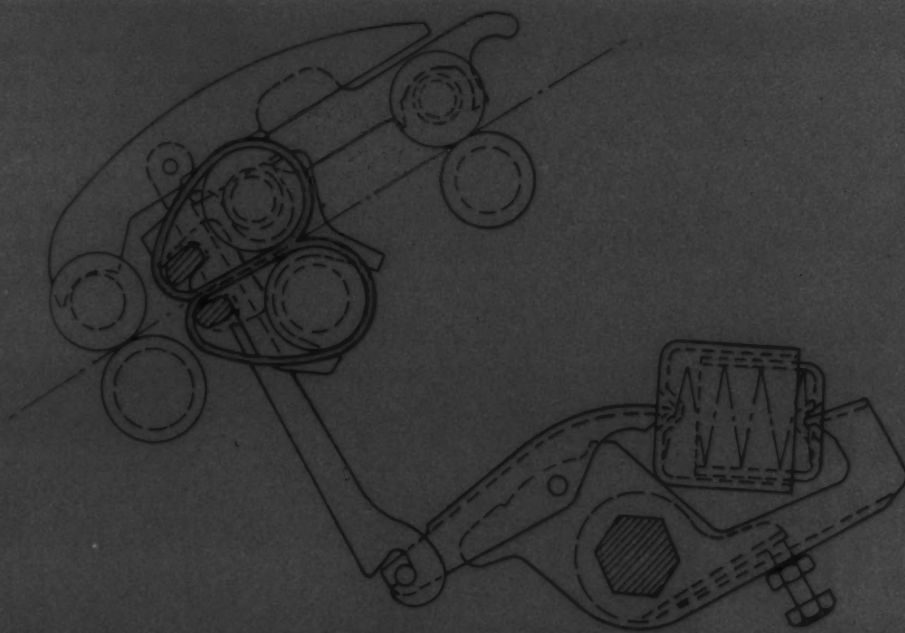
OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Other improvements include a new type cradle which makes for simplicity, cleanliness, ease of handling and the utmost in fibre control; also a new streamlined saddle which promotes cleanliness, controls oil distribution and which may be removed without disturbing the rest of the weighting assembly.

Let our engineering department recommend a high-draft roving or spinning system best suited to your requirements.

H & B AMERICAN

High-Draft Spinning

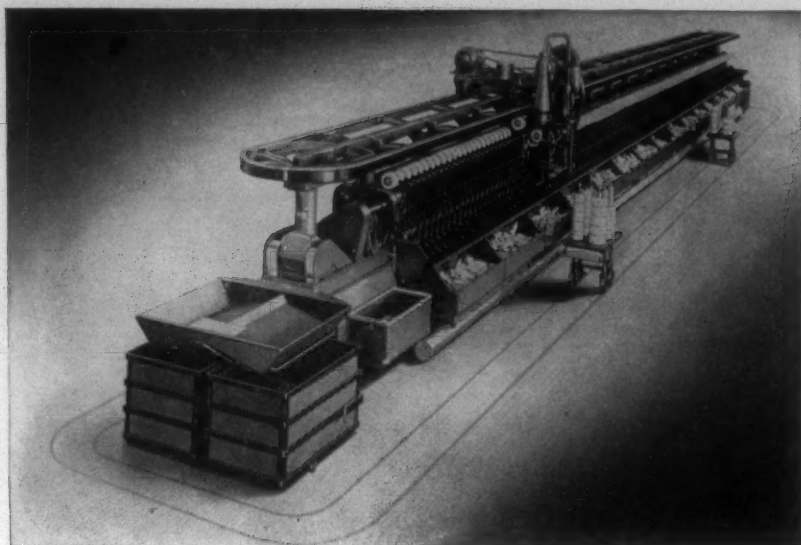


H & B
CASABLANCAS
AUTOMATIC
WEIGHTING

MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R.I., U.S.A.

BOSTON OFFICE: 161 Devonshire St.;
ATLANTA OFFICE: 815 Citizens & Southern
National Bank Bldg.; CHARLOTTE OFFICE:
1201-J Johnston Bldg.; CANADIAN REP.:
Rudel Machinery Company, Ltd., Textile
Division, Montreal and Toronto.



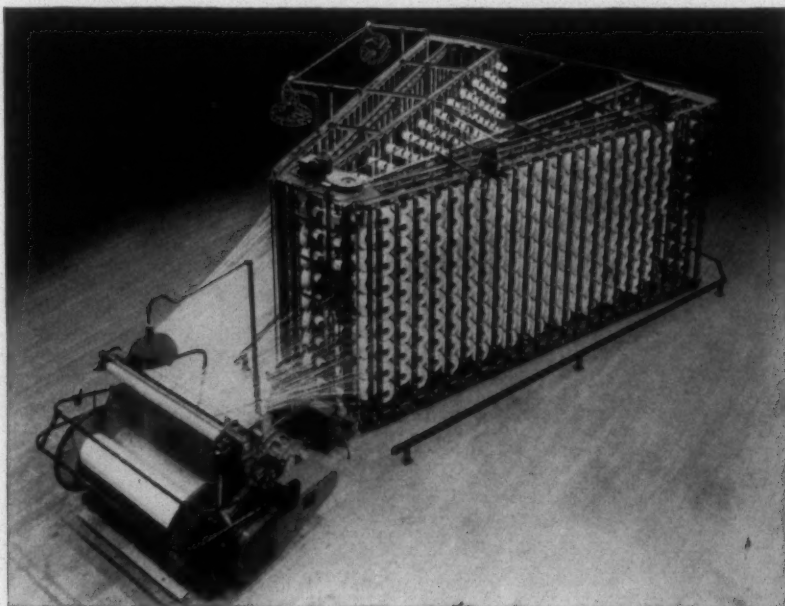
BARBER- COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLER

THIS TEAM OF MACHINES MAKES BETTER GOODS

Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers are engineered to work as a *team* in the making of better beams that will produce better goods at lower cost. Actually, most of the benefits gained originate from the action of the Automatic Spooler, with important added benefits from the Super-Speed Warper. The Barber-Colman Spooler removes kinks pneumatically, ties in new bobbins with uniform, correctly-tied, short-tailed true weaver's knots, breaks out all gouts and slubs, and handles the yarn with low air-

friction tension that preserves a maximum of original elasticity. The Warper winds at high speed under low uniform tension, making a firm, smooth concentric beam with yarn defects removed. Production efficiency is improved by a substantial reduction in warper stops and loom stops, as proved by exhaustive checks of actual mill production records, reducing seconds in the finished cloth. Barber-Colman equipment is a *must* for every modern mill that aims to meet coming competition!

BARBER- COLMAN SUPER-SPEED WARPERS



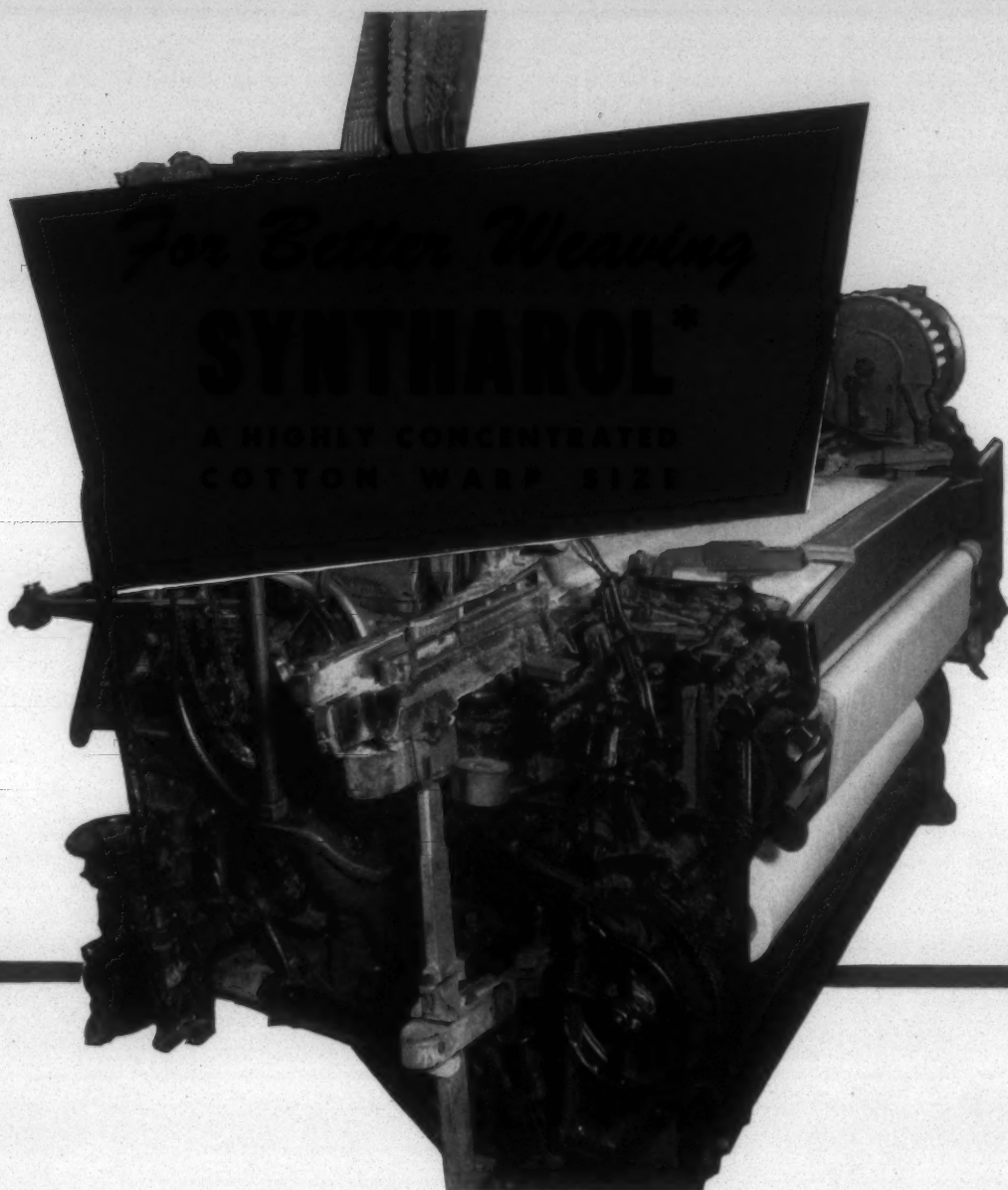
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



- 1 Suitable for all counts of cotton yarn.
- 2 Economical. 5% on weight of starch is usually sufficient.
- 3 Easy to prepare. Add to mix when starch is wet out.
- 4 Forms tough, elastic surface. Reduces shedding.
- 5 Easily washed out for subsequent finishing.
- 6 If left in, does not damage goods, cause discoloration nor develop odor.

Bulletin 110 on request

*Trademark Reg.

ARNOLD HOFFMAN & CO., INC.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

ESTABLISHED 1815 • PLANTS AT DIGHTON, MASS. & CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

NEW YORK

BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

ONYX



Eternalure

Resin Finishes for NYLONS

ETERNALURE DB

ETERNALURE DB Finish insures hosiery of improved appearance and wear.

Eternalure Resin Finishes are water dispersions of insoluble resins, especially "tailored" for application to nylon hosiery.

There are no toxicity or inflammability hazards in their use and they may be applied without modification of existing equipment and in rotary or paddle machines in the same manner as conventional finishes.

Eternalure Resin Finishes tighten and clarify the stitch. They impart increased body and snag resistance so that the hosiery may be handled with a minimum of irregulars. The appearance and hand of the hose is considerably bettered.

Write for demonstration


ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CHICAGO • PROVIDENCE • CHARLOTTE

In Canada: ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. JOHNS, QUE.

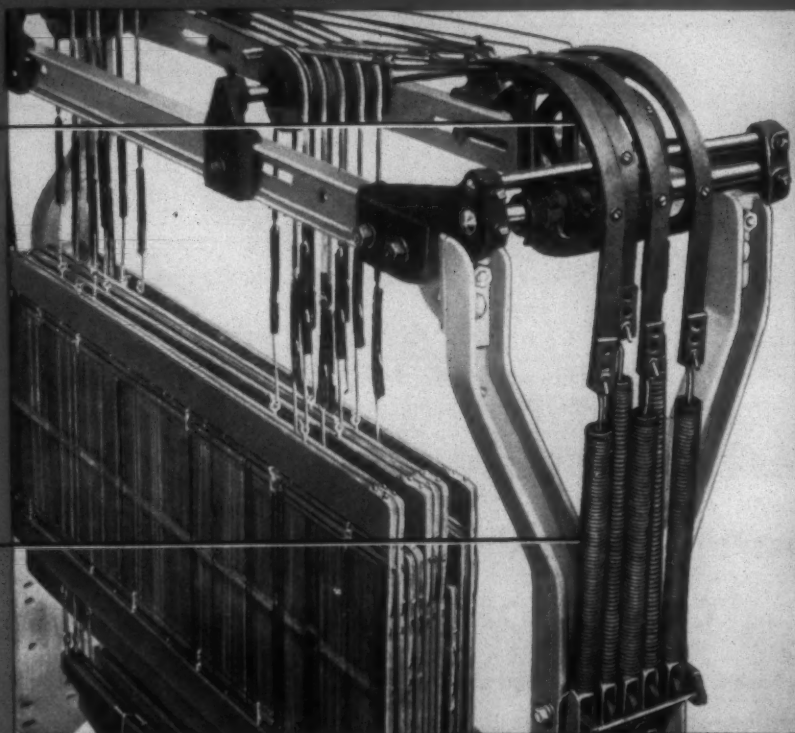


onyx

**LOOM LEATHER
POINTERS No. 3**
Compensating Sheave Straps

*The third in a series discussing the
performance requirements of loom leathers*

**The Strap
Must Have
HIGH TENSILE
STRENGTH
To Stand
This Constant
Tension**



The Problem: to withstand tension applied alternately by the cam action on the treadle and the retracting action of the coil spring.

Service Requirements: high tensile strength because the Straps are under constant tension from the Harness Springs . . . no stretch in order to keep harness level and eliminate frequent adjustments . . . high tear resistance so that the hook on the Harness Spring will not tear through the leather.

The Solution: Graton & Knight's "Hairitan" leather, furnished hairless for this purpose to keep the warp clean. This superior tannage develops uniformly high tensile strength, and each lot is tested to make certain it has the required tensile strength. Because "Hairitan"

comes from the center of the hide, the closely knit fibres provide the minimum stretch requirements and maximum tear resistance.

"Hairitan" leather is also recommended for the Harness Straps which connect the Harness Cords and the top of the Harness, as well as for all loom strapping where strength, resiliency and durability are required.

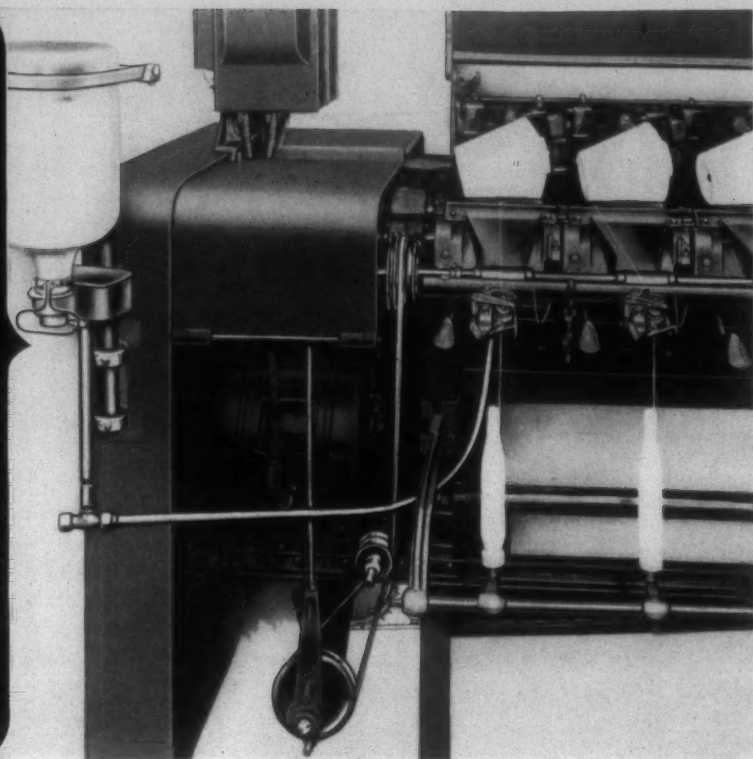
All products in Graton & Knight's ORANGE LINE of "Hairitan" loom leathers — pickers, check straps and other strappings — are identified by the orange color on the flesh side, which signifies one quality control from hide to loom. Write for catalog on Graton & Knight textile leathers. Graton & Knight Company, 328 Franklin Street, Worcester 4, Massachusetts.



Orange Line Loom Leathers

A complete line manufactured by the world's largest manufacturer of industrial leathers. Supplied by the leading distributors in the textile industry. Look under "Graton & Knight" in "Belting" section of Classified Telephone Directory or THOMAS' REGISTER.

**BE
READY FOR
All
CONTINGENCIES**



**Install A Winder That Can
CONDITION Yarn**

YOUR MARKET may not demand conditioned yarn now, but why not be ready in case it does, particularly when you can INCREASE flexibility of winding equipment by so doing?

Illustrated herewith is conditioning equipment which may be added to the Foster Model 102 winder at any time. It restores normal moisture content, helps set the twist, and improves the running of the yarn in knitting and other operations.

Various degrees of conditioning can be obtained by regulating the speed and direction of travel of the roller and the level of the emulsion in the trough.

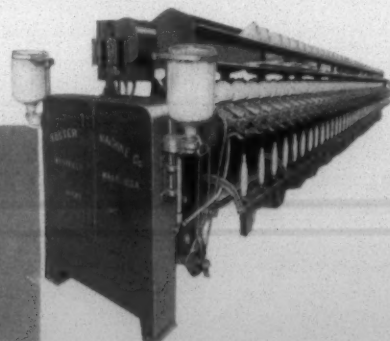
FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass.

Southern Office—Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Canadian Representative—Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Bldg.,
660 Ste. Catherine St., West, Montreal, Quebec

**THE FOSTER MODEL 102
IS FLEXIBLE IN MANY OTHER
RESPECTS AS FOLLOWS:**

1. Suitable for winding cotton, wool, worsted, merino, mercerized, spun silk or spun rayon yarns. Designed and built to resist the cutting action of hard worsted yarns. No expensive replacements are required.
2. Will produce 9 different angles of wind from 9° to 18°. Important if you radically change your count or type of yarn.
3. Will wind package dyed yarn, even if damp in the center of the package. No jumping out of guides.
4. Changeovers from cones to tubes, or vice-versa, are comparatively inexpensive.
5. One side can wind cones and the other tubes, if desired.



FOSTER MODEL 102

THE *Flexible* WINDER

Everybody wants them -

these new-era synthetic detergents
and wetting agents

N-100

A liquid synthetic detergent containing no water and no inorganic salts. N-100 will scour any type of fabrics . . . has high wetting efficiency . . . is free-rinsing. One pound scours as well as four pounds of "neutral" soap. Write for folder.

SURFAX

A complete line of wetting agents and penetrants, well known for their efficiency at low concentrations. Types for re-wetting and for every wet process.

With soap so scarce, it was natural that textile processors should have turned to synthetic detergents in recent years.

And most of them are glad they did, for they discovered that these children of chemistry can beat soap at its own game. Not all synthetic detergents represent a good money value, of course. But those developed by Houghton research have paid their way by attaining a high degree of efficiency.

Houghton has had a long record of success with its surface-active agents. Despite the enormous demand from many industries, we have been able in most cases to keep our regular customers supplied with products which met their needs. When new types are available, textile mills will have first call on them. For a specific recommendation to meet individual problems, write E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia or Charlotte.

HOUGHTON'S
SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS



The mill manager fixed the Armour Soap Sleuth with a glassy stare. "It's these doggoned blotches in our whites!" he moaned. "Some have them, some haven't—and we're going crazy examining all our cottons!"



"That Blotch-Catcher's a big waste of time and money," said the Sleuth. "We'll find out what's really wrong!" And with that he examined the cloth with his trusty glass.



"Aha," cried the Sleuth, "this one's easy! These blotches are caused by a *faulty kier boil*! Your kier charges need a good low-titer soap like Armour's Texscour."



"You see, Texscour, a red oil base soap in flake form, has a low titer of 8-12° C. Using Texscour as a wetting agent in your kier charges helps the liquor wet the cottons faster and more uniformly . . . you get a *better, cleaner kier boil* and minimize the danger of these troublesome blotches! Incidentally, Texscour is only one of the soaps Armour makes for the textile industry. If you have any other difficulties, just give me a ring. Armour is always glad to help."

INDUSTRIAL SOAP DIVISION

**Armour
and Company**

1355 W. 31st Street, Chicago 9, Illinois

**Regardless
of the Fibre
you Handle**

**... Bleach it
with BECCO
Hydrogen
Peroxide!**

Whether you bleach your goods in kiers, in package or other machines, by the cold bleach or by continuous steam bleaching methods, Becco

Hydrogen Peroxide is the ideal bleaching agent. This is true whether you handle cotton, wool, knit goods, rayon or other natural and synthetic fibres.

And remember that Becco Hydrogen Peroxide is very easy to handle. It is shipped in drums or tank cars. It can be pumped or automatically fed to the point of use. This is especially important for efficient continuous bleaching operation.

Why not take advantage of Becco's many years of specialized bleaching experience? Ask our engineers and chemists to advise you what system is most suitable for processing your goods, regardless of the type of fibre used. This bleaching "know-how" can now be yours, free. Write to

BECCO SALES CORPORATION

AGENTS FOR BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., INC.

12 Sawyer Avenue, Buffalo 7, N. Y.

New York

Boston

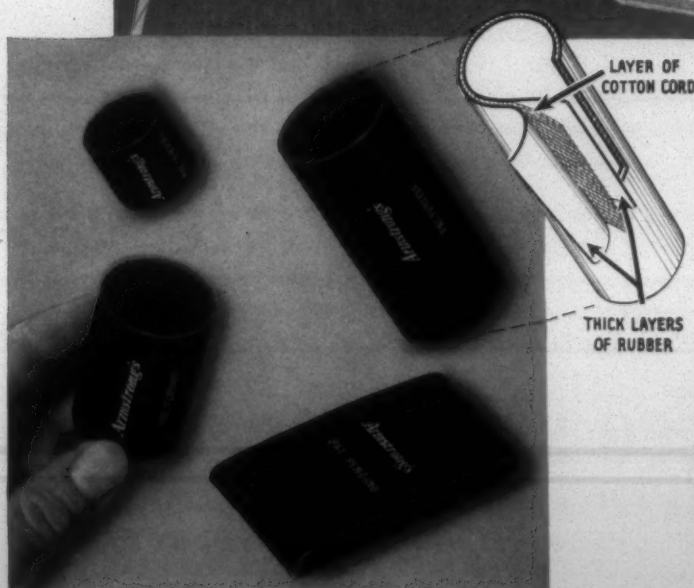
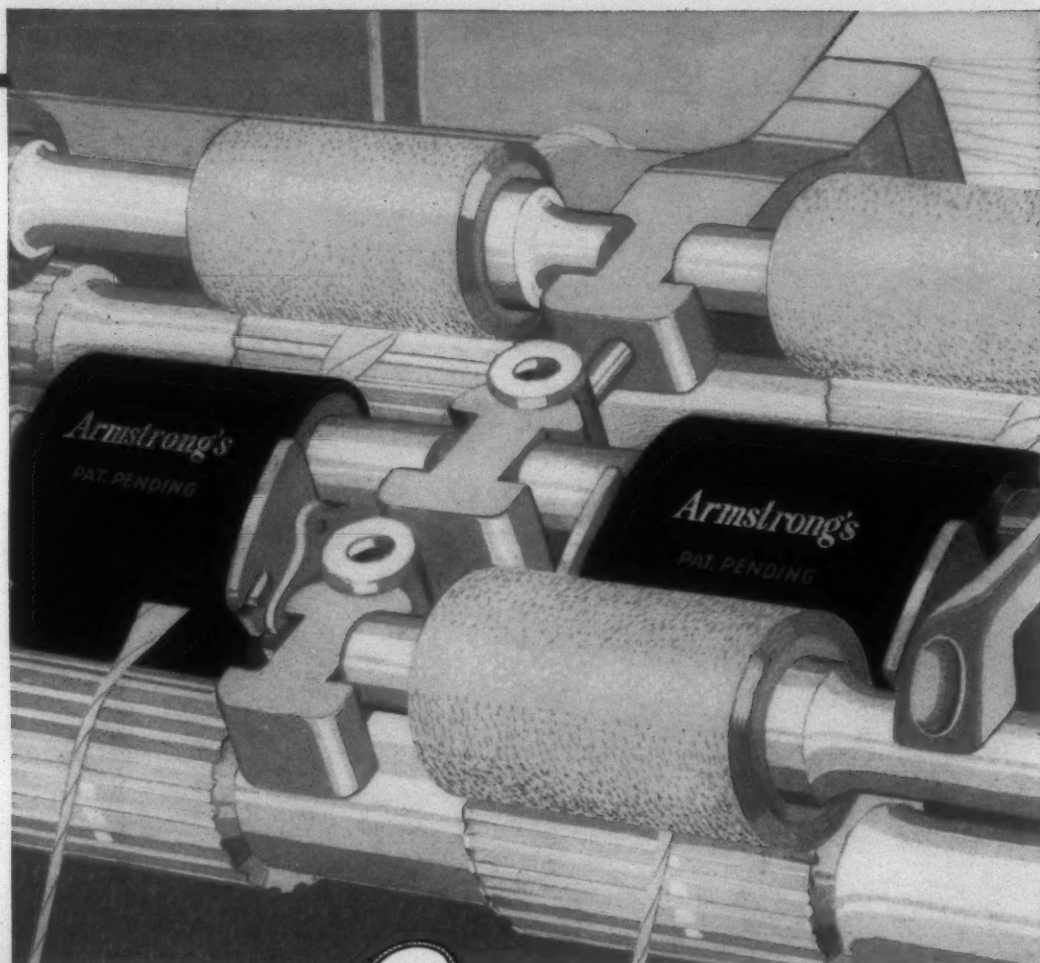
Philadelphia

Chicago

Charlotte



4 YEARS OF SERVICE.



YOU GET EXTRA ADVANTAGES WITH ACCOTEX APRONS

The exclusive Armstrong construction shown at left not only insures exceptional durability but also provides 5 additional operating advantages that step up your poundage and quality.

UNIFORMITY: All Accotex Aprons have the same composition throughout, and dimensions of every size are accurate.

CLEAN RUNNING: Accotex Aprons do not crack or scuff. Thus they assure cleaner-running work and less waste.

REDUCED LAPPING: Accotex Aprons are not affected by temperature or humidity. They perform with a minimum of lapping.

GOOD FRICTION: The efficient "grip" of Accotex Aprons keeps slippage at a minimum.

NO SEAMS: The seamless construction can't break open during operation.

and still spinning top quality yarn

In mill after mill, Armstrong's Accotex Long Draft Aprons show little sign of wear after four years of continuous operation on spinning and roving frames. Year in, year out, they keep spinning high quality yarn.

This superior performance is the result of a special construction developed by Armstrong. In Accotex Aprons, heavy, seamless layers of non-oxidizing, highly oil-resistant synthetic rubber enclose a sturdy non-stretch cord interliner. Thus Accotex Aprons provide a substantial wearing thickness on both the *inside*

and *outside* of the aprons . . . tough surfaces that give years of uniformly fine service.

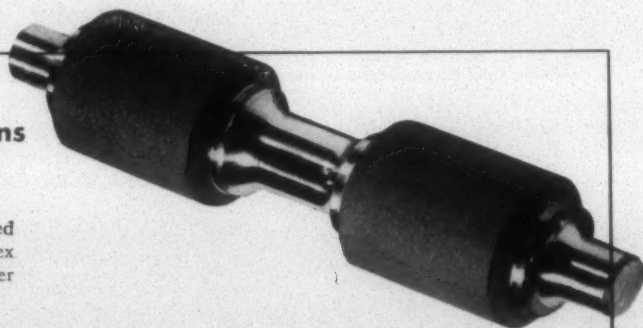
Test Armstrong's Accotex Aprons on your own frames. See how their extra-long life reduces your apron replacement costs . . . how they help you spin higher quality yarn and increase poundage. Ask your Armstrong representative for free samples, prices, and full information on Accotex Aprons. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8205 Arch St., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



Also by the makers of Accotex Aprons ...THE ACCOTEX COT

This synthetic cot, a product of the same specialized research and technical skill that created the Accotex Apron, is now serving more spindles than any other synthetic covering. Here are eight reasons why.

- 1. LONG SERVICE**—Accotex Cots are tough. And they can be rebuffed 5 or 6 times.
- 2. GOOD DRAFTING**—Accotex Cots resist slicking.
- 3. REDUCED EYEBROWING**—Resistance to slicking minimizes eyebrowing.
- 4. SOLVENT RESISTANCE**—Accotex Cots are not affected adversely by oil, water, dyes, or textile solvents.
- 5. SEAMLESS CONSTRUCTION**—Accotex Cots have no seams—can't break open in service to shorten normal life.
- 6. QUICK ASSEMBLY**—Accotex Cots are ready glued.
- 7. REDUCED LAPPING**—Accotex Cots have little affinity for textile fibers.
- 8. GOOD START-UP**—Accotex Cots are non-thermoplastic and resist flattening.



ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

ACCOTEX COTS • CORK COTS

Practical Help on Card Room Problems



Occasionally even the most experienced overseer needs help in licking a problem.

Howard representatives are practical mill men—like yourself—whose main function is to help you get the best results from your equipment.

A customer recently wrote us: "Your Representative is the best man I have had call on us. When we were trying to get some of the more necessary work going until more supplies came in, he was unstinting in helping . . . even to the tacks, knife work, and leveling. We were virtually at a standstill."

Ask our representative to go over your cards.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS



TUFFER PRODUCTS

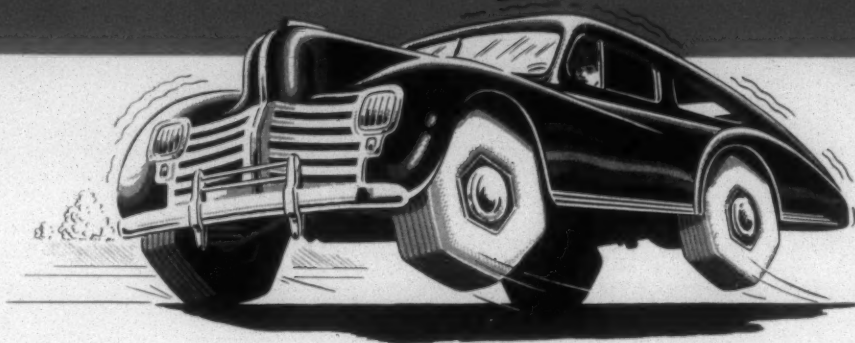
Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all Plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted Eye & Regular Wire Heddles

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C.

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Pa., Blanco, Tex.

Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2

DRIVE A CAR WITH HEXAGONAL WHEELS?



Of course you wouldn't!

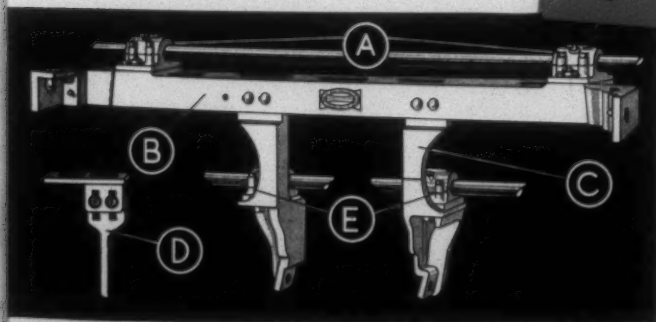
Hexagonal wheels would set up such a terrific vibration that even the most skillfully engineered motor car would soon lose its operating efficiency.

By comparison, looms are like cars with hexagonal wheels. Vibration and slamming, under continuous operation, all add up to slower operating speeds and a reduced output of fabric. When you determine the unit production deficiency and multiply it by the number of looms in operation, you can readily see why the demand for Hunt Spreaders is so great.

Added to any model loom, new or old, Hunt Spreaders minimize destructive vibration, increase operating speed, and reduce operating costs . . .

the result being more yardage — of better quality — per operating hour. In some instances, looms 25 to 30 years old, equipped with Hunt Spreaders, are operating at speeds 18% greater than before . . . showing gains of 18 to 30 picks per minute . . . some actually outproducing the very newest model looms!

Your inquiry will bring detailed information on Hunt Spreaders, Individual Motor Drives, Fly-wheel Drives and other Hunt-designed equipment. Write or wire today.



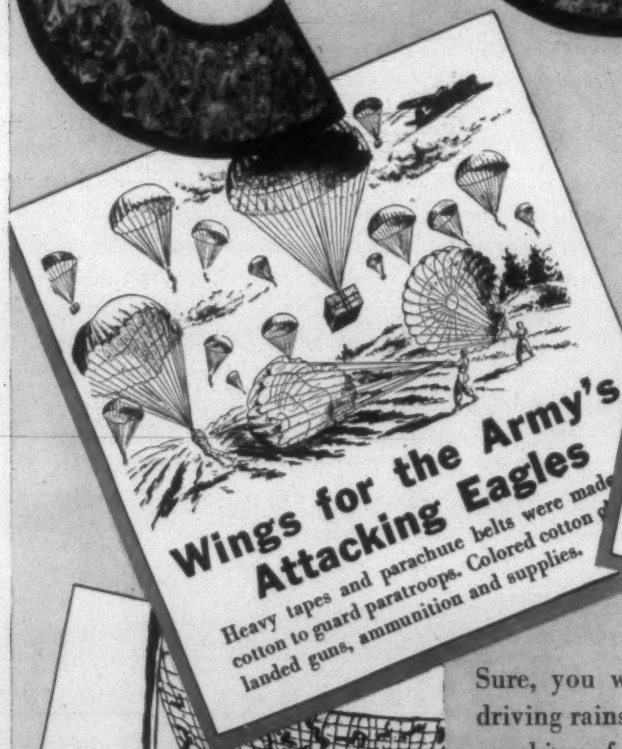
ABC's OF MORE PRODUCTION

The Hunt Spreader installation includes: (A) two extra crankshaft bearings (B) the main spreader beam, extending between the loom sides (C) vertical stands connecting spreader with cross girts and supporting camshaft bearings (D) adjustable stop-motion supports (E) two extra camshaft bearings.

Hunt Textile Equipment is Manufactured and Distributed by

MOUNTAIN CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, GREENVILLE, S. C.

BATTLE STARS FOR



Sure, you won your battle stars, Mister... in the driving rains of the humid tropics... in the strong sunshine of the burning desert... in the stinging gales of the frigid Arctic. You worked day and night in the great Cotton Textile plants to produce the tremendous yardages needed to clothe and equip our fighting men. And in many mills Butterworth Machines helped you to speed quality and quantity of output. Since 1820 the Butterworth Organization has served the Textile Industry—pioneering and building machinery for the Wet End of Textile Finishing.

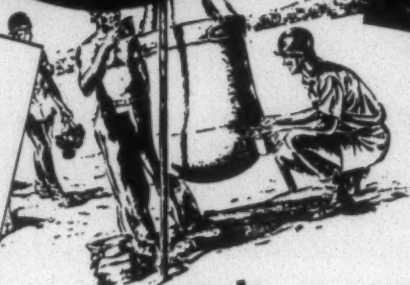
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T O W



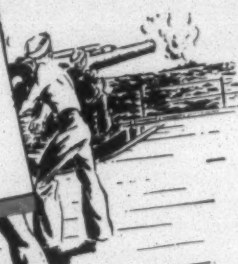
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The Army Field Jacket was made of lightweight cotton designed to give maximum protection with minimum bulk.



Desert Punch... Served in Cotton

A cotton duck drinking bag treated troops stationed in desert and tropics to cool water.



Putting the Big Roar in the Navy's Guns

Powder bags made of cotton put the big roar in the Navy's guns.



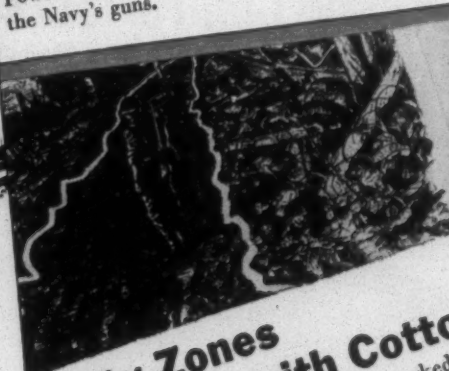
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Safety Zones Marked with Cotton

Cleared portions in minefields were marked with unbleached cotton tape to denote safety.

BUTTERWORTH

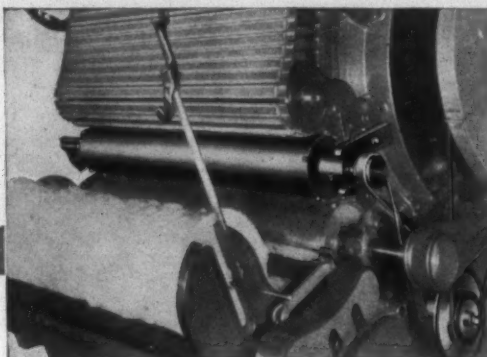
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... an advantage which no mill can overlook today

Buyers of yarns and fabrics are becoming more and more critical of imperfections such as neps, peppery leaf and broken seed fragments in their goods.

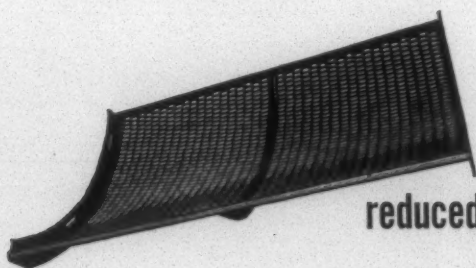
One of the well-known mills in the "quality class" has recently completed a series of tests on the Saco-Lowell Continuous Stripper and Waste Control Screen which have been in operation in their mill for the past year. They found that in addition to the extra cleaning effected by this equipment the return on their investment in one year was approximately 86%.

A survey of your plant might show how the Continuous Stripper and Waste Control Screen could also be of definite advantage to your mill.



investment in the **Continuous Stripper** returned in one year **86%**

Waste Control Screen reduced neps **39%**



reduced foreign matter **26%**

BEFORE
installing
new screen

.780
neps
per sq. inch

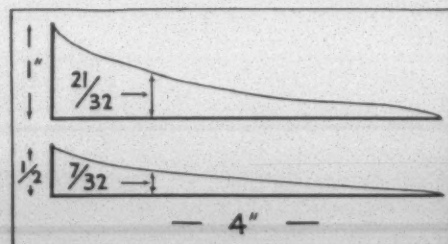
AFTER
installing
new screen

.481
neps
per sq. inch

reduced mean staple length in fly **67%**

BEFORE
installing
new screen

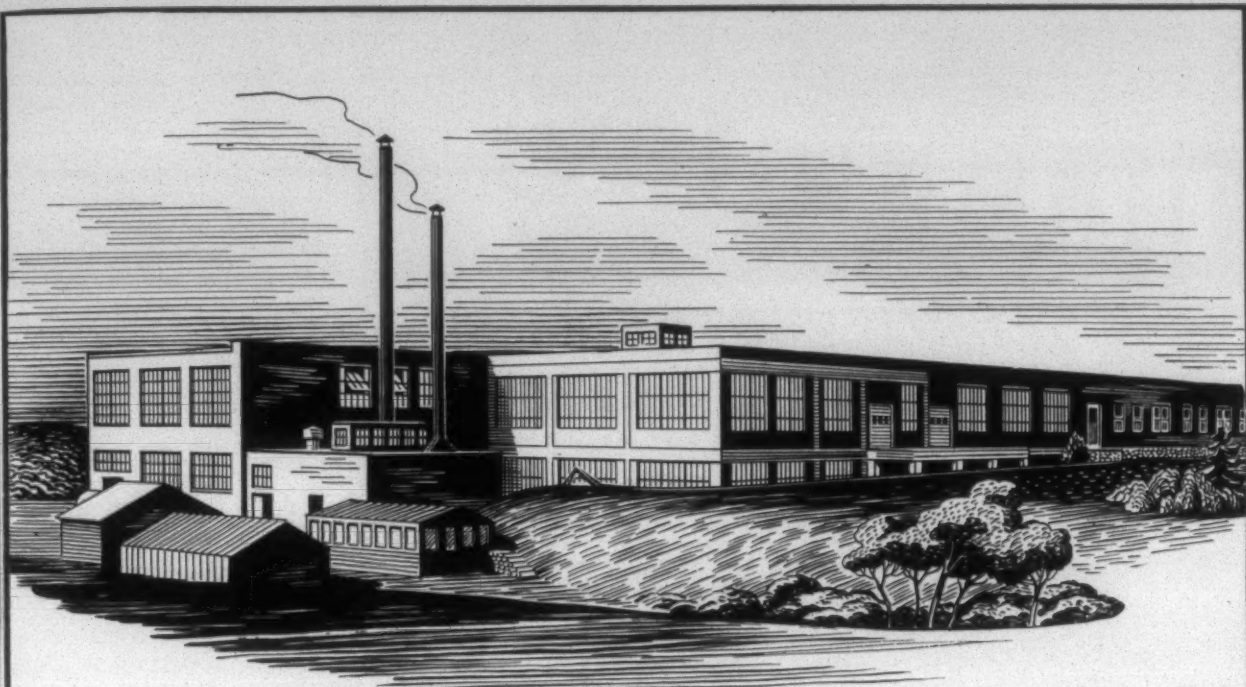
AFTER
installing
new screen



Saco-Lowell Shops

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THE FACT that we are the nation's largest producers of sizing is important only as indicating the superior qualities of SEYCO Sizing in textile production.

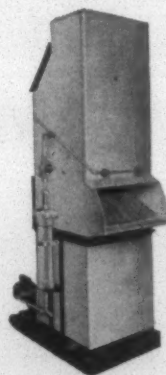
SEYCO Sizing is scientifically formulated to produce a tough, elastic, pliable film, which lays the fibers smoothly; reducing friction, breakage and shedding to the minimum.

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moved. Its deliquescent feature protects against over-drying. SEYCO Sizing is the result of more than 40 years experience and constant research.

Many mills tell us that SEYCO Sizing makes for fewer interruptions in production and greater uniformity of product.

Our technical service men, backed by our large modern laboratories, will gladly cooperate with you in getting best results from SEYCO Sizing.



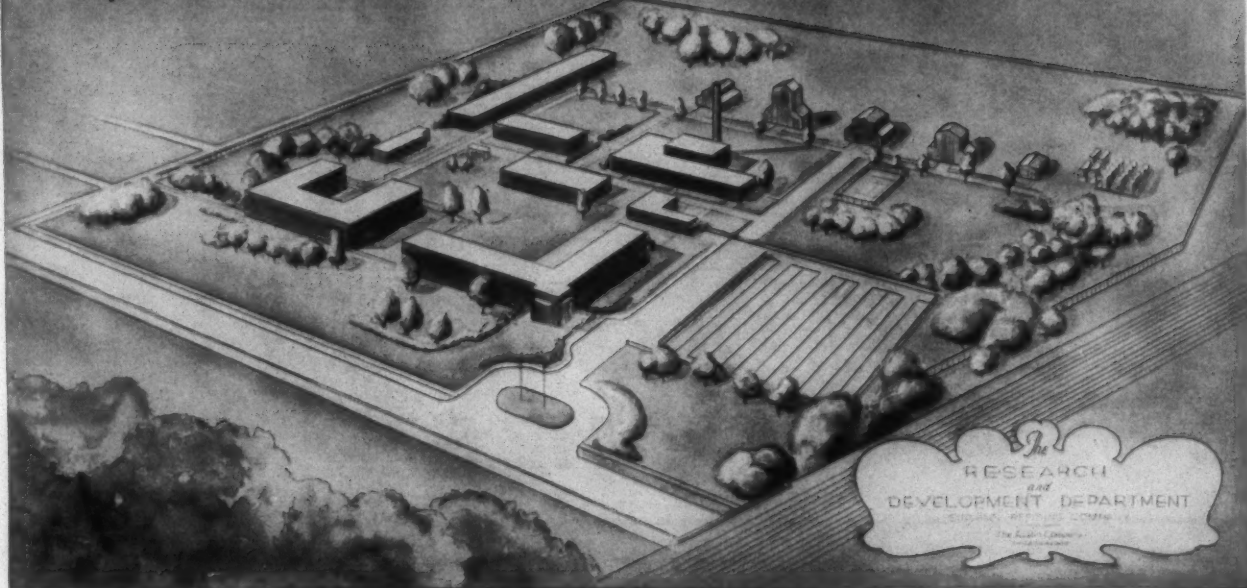
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The Responsibility of 140 Million Americans

By LOUIS F. TIMMERMAN, Board Chairman of Jofa, Inc., New York City
Textile Division Chairman for Disabled American Veterans National Service Fund

THE textile industry, through the war years, showed itself not only capable of meeting the stupendous production demands made upon it by the armed forces, but it was also a leader in support of war bond drives and leading philanthropic and welfare movements which are contingent to war times. But its war job is not finished yet. World War II has left in its wake 2,500,000 disabled American veterans. It is important now for us to see that these men are cared for properly, that those who can work have jobs, and that every handicapped ex-serviceman be restored, as far as is humanly possible, to the normal life and activities that he enjoyed before the war.

Realizing that the nation's primary responsibility is to its war veterans who are disabled, the Disabled American Veterans was founded 25 years ago to meet their specific needs. Operating under a Congressional charter, it is the friend, protector and counselor for disabled ex-servicemen. The D.A.V. is dedicated to the job of helping them in all of their problems resulting from war service. But, as Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator of veterans affairs, has stated: "The proper care and rehabilitation of America's war-disabled veterans is the responsibility of 140,000,000 Americans."

In every Veterans Administration office and hospital there is a national service officer of the Disabled American Veterans. He works closely with the Veterans Administration and greatly facilitates its work. But his sole interest is to help disabled veterans. Some need hospitalization, some are not receiving the full compensation to which they are entitled, others need jobs, and all of them need help toward self-assurance and the feeling that they are still useful citizens, despite their disabilities. That is the kind of direct, personalized assistance the D.A.V. has been rendering to war-disabled veterans since World War I.

The D.A.V. has built up the most effective and extensive service organization of its kind. Its services are available, free of charge, to all disabled veterans. Its national service officers, all disabled veterans themselves, are especially trained, over a period of two years, by the D.A.V. They act as attorneys-in-fact and expert liaison officers for their fellow-disabled veterans in the preparation and prosecution of just claims for disability compensation, medical treatment, hospitalization, out-patient treatment and vocational training. They also assist disabled veterans in the procurement of jobs and in the solution of the many other complex

problems with which handicapped veterans are confronted upon return to civilian life.

Veterans with service-connected disabilities can apply for disability compensation or any other governmental benefits to which they are entitled under the law. But, because of technicalities, missing clinical records, honest differences of opinion, or just plain red tape, their claims are sometimes difficult to prove. That is where the D.A.V. steps in and comes to the assistance of the disabled veteran. From that point on the veteran is in the hands of a skilled service officer. Furthermore, because he is a disabled veteran himself, the D.A.V. service officer adds the qualities of sympathy and understanding of the problems faced by his fellow ex-serviceman.

Take the case of Frank Howard. (That name is fictitious but this story is true.) Frank served with an artillery battalion as a private. Frank saw plenty of action and in one engagement was wounded—badly. As a result of his wounds Frank lost his left leg, his left arm, and his right eye. There was not much more that Frank could lose—and live. But, right now I am going to jump ahead of my story a little and tell you that today Frank is doing a full day's job every day and, what is more, he is helping other disabled veterans, some as badly off as he was and all of them with service-connected disabilities of one kind or another. The D.A.V. was responsible for the tremendous change in his status upon his return to civilian life.

Frank is young. Before the war he was a cheerful, vigorous citizen who enjoyed life to the full in his community. Now, as he contemplated his shattered body, he rode into a slough of despondency. He kept to himself. He felt (as he admitted later) that his usefulness in life was over. There was no work he could do, in his estimation, because of his multiple physical handicaps. He was prepared to hide from the world for the rest of his life. It was at this point that the local D.A.V. national service officer stepped into the picture. It was on April 21, 1945, that this officer visited Frank at his parents' home. The D.A.V. officer found that he had a very depressed young man on his hands. The officer was sympathetic and understanding. He had handled thousands of similar cases and knew that his first job was to build up Frank's morale.

The first visit by the D.A.V. service officer was followed by many others. He and Frank became close friends. In the meantime, Frank again started taking an interest in life

and realized, from the stories he heard about other veterans who had lost limbs, that there were many useful things he could do. The D.A.V. officer then told Frank about the special course of training which the D.A.V., in co-operation with the Veterans Administration, provides at the American University, in Washington, D. C. There, Frank was told, he could learn the intricacies of preparing and presenting disabled veterans' cases before the Veterans Administration, secretarial science, effective communication, counseling and occupational advisement, physiology and medical presentation, legislation and adjudication, human relationships and co-ordination of activities. The whole idea appealed to Frank. He went to the American University and is now an active service officer trainee in one of the busiest of the D.A.V. offices. Furthermore, he is happily married and is one of the most cheerful people I know.

Frank's case, one of thousands to be found in the D.A.V. files, is an exceptional one. Not many disabled veterans were wounded as badly as he was. But, despite his condition he has shown that he is able to handle his job as well as an able-bodied person.

In the textile industry there are close to 2,000 separate

jobs—limitless opportunities for placing the disabled in jobs they are physically and mentally capable of filling. But unless the veteran knows of these jobs, and is given a chance at one of them, his sense of usefulness may lead to despair. That is why the D.A.V. is not only concerned with getting the disabled ex-serviceman the disability compensation and other rights due him but also realizes that he must be properly placed in civilian work.

Most of the disabled veterans of World War II need help in one form or another. That is the job the D.A.V. is doing. But to provide this help on the scale that is now necessary the D.A.V. must expand its rehabilitation program. This includes the training of 400 additional national service officers. To provide this expansion and maintain the work of the D.A.V. will require \$10,000,000. This sum is being sought throughout the country in the first public appeal of this kind that has been made by the D.A.V.

The D.A.V. asks your help as employers for our disabled veterans and as contributors to this fund for the benefit of the men who have sacrificed so much for us. Contributions should be sent direct to the National Service Fund, Disabled American Veterans, 41 East 42nd Street, New York 17.

Better Selection of Cotton

— A Southern Textile Association Discussion Led by John T. Wigington —

COTTON classing is an art; it is not a science. I am sure most of you would agree that you can take ten samples of cotton one morning and have them graded by your cotton classer and then, on the afternoon of the same day, give the same ten samples to the same classer and he is likely to grade them a little differently. I am not going to tell you that you can cure all your ills with the scientific measurement of the cotton you process, but I believe you can make a better selection of your raw cotton. You will not be able to check every bale you put through your plant; you will have to do it on a sample basis. But we believe that with these tests we are going to demonstrate you can make a better selection of cotton generally and a better selection of the cotton that you put in a particular mix, and there are any number of processing problems with which this equipment will help you.

A lot of people are interested in this cotton fiber testing, and they wonder if it is going to pay off. You may not want to pay \$500 or \$600 for a Fibrograph to see if you are going to make out with it, and the same applies to the other machines. But you don't have to do that. If you want to use the service testing offered by the Department of Agriculture at Clemson, S. C., College Station, Tex., Stoneville, Miss., and Washington, D. C., you can have these tests made for a very reasonable fee. A great many mills, before they go into this thing for themselves, use the service testing of the Department of Agriculture. You may be interested in knowing that when this service was first inaugurated there were only a few tests, and over a period of three or four years we have been instrumental in getting the Department of Agriculture to add more tests. The department has

been anxious to serve not only the plant breeders but the cotton spinners. The service was originally thought of for the plant breeders; but fortunately, in writing the law, it was stated that this service was to be available to plant breeders and others. That is where the cotton spinning industry and the cotton merchants get in on this service.

I should like to introduce to you at this time Mrs. Helen Beasley, who is in charge of this cotton fiber testing program, and Miss Helen Evans, who helps her. Will you tell them, Mrs. Beasley, how you do the sampling?

MRS. BEASLEY: We consider sampling one of the most important things in our testing. We do not just cut into the bale and pull out a handful; we take 32 different pinchings from different parts of the bale. We start out on this with a 75-milligram sample, weigh it up, and place this sample on one side of the Suter-Webb sorter. If you notice, the machine will reverse. The combs in the machine are $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wide, so the fiber falls at whatever length it is. We make two transfers to parallel the fibers and let them fall in the proper place, then lay them down on these velvet boards and measure them. We start with the longest fibers first and get them down all the way to $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch. As you know, every sample of cotton has fibers of different lengths, all the way down to $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch. This was $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple.

MR. WIGINGTON: You see, when they get through with testing this and weighing it, it has to come back pretty nearly to the weight they had. I do not know what the variation allowed is.

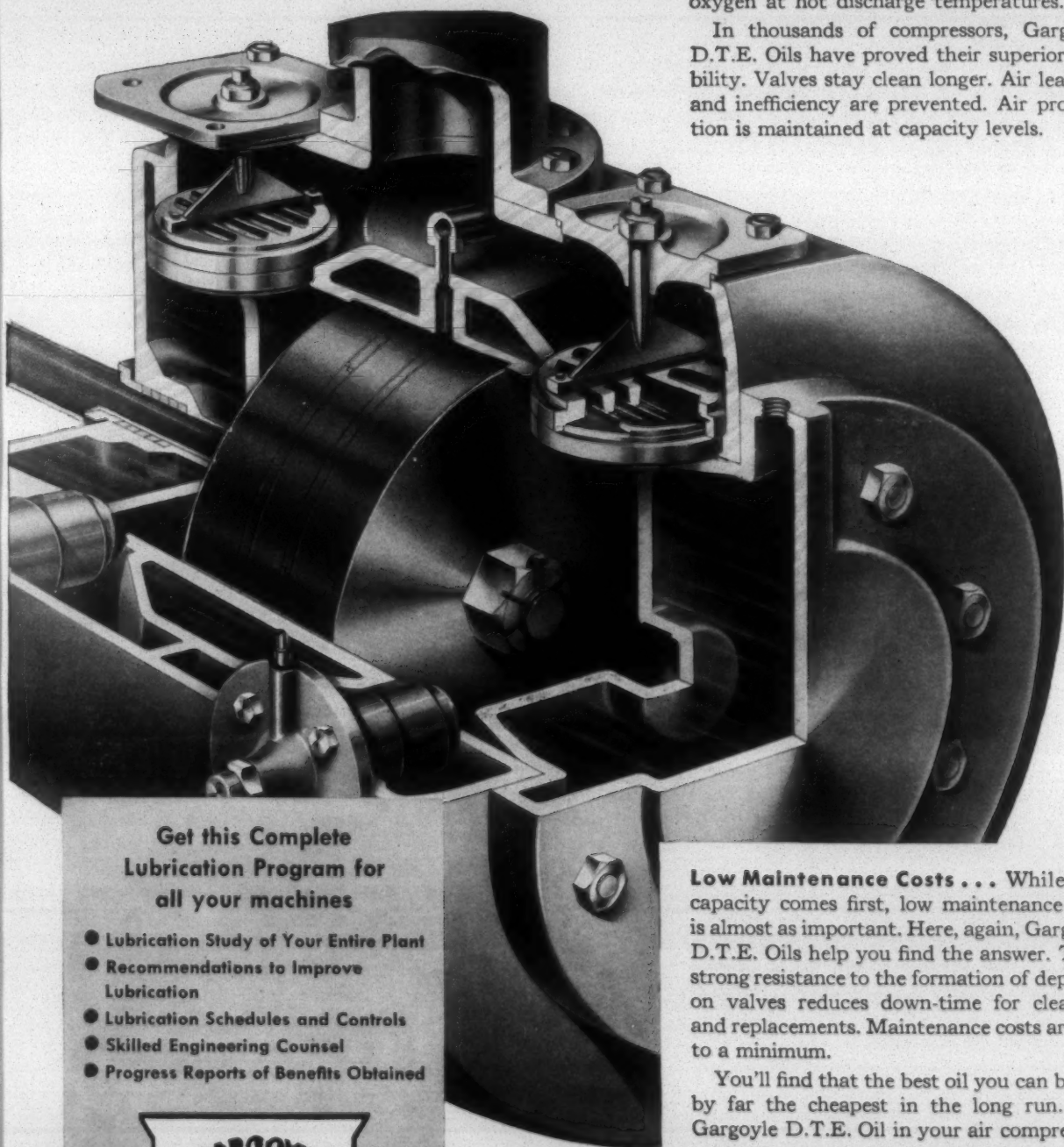
MRS. BEASLEY: Two milligrams.

MR. WIGINGTON: If you had a cotton that would give you an array—not of this board, with so many long ones in

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it, but an average nearer this board—you would have a better processing cotton. In other words, it is the long fibers and the short fibers that give you the trouble.

MRS. BEASLEY: You see, on this test we use the weight, and on the other the number of fibers. The higher the coefficient of variation is on this test the more irregular the cotton is. The average is around 30 per cent. If you have 25 per cent, that is very uniform; if it is 40 per cent the cotton is very irregular.

MR. WIGINGTON: I might say that standards have been set up for all these factors—length, strength, fineness; and you can find where your cotton is. As I said before, we do not claim this will cure all your ills, but if you will supplement your cotton classing with this equipment I am sure you are going to get more uniform cotton, whether you are interested in length or in strength, and you are going to keep your classer on the beam with these scientific measurements. The classer may say a cotton is weak, and he might miss it. But if you test it for strength you are going to get him more familiar with the terms, and you may change his values for uniformity or strength or fineness.

MARSHALL DILLING, Gastonia: Mr. Wigington, you show there very definitely the lengths that come out of a sample of cotton. What can you show about the strength?

MR. WIGINGTON: For a good many years the accepted method for determining fiber strength was the Chandler round-bundle method. It was a tedious operation; there were a lot of chances for error in the techniques; you had to wrap these bundles with a uniform sewing thread; you had to have the teeth in the jaws of your clamps uniform, and then you would take those clamps and put them in a Scott tester, and there were any number of places in there where an operator could introduce a chance for error. We think this Pressley Flat Bundle Riber Tester, which was developed by a plant breeder named Pressley and employed by an old German mechanical engineer out there, is one of the nicest testers you can find.

Fineness is an important property of cotton fiber. Testing for fineness is slow; the methods now used are slow and tedious. Quite a number of people have given this fineness question a lot of thought. I guess four or five methods—quick methods—have been developed for measuring fineness. We hope that someone will come up one of these days with a foolproof method of measuring fineness. So far their methods are all right if you have had experience with these other fiber properties and with cotton-fiber testing. You can sort of estimate what the cotton is going to be if you are not interested in maturity, but if you are interested in maturity I think there will have to be some further developments in quick methods for measuring fineness. I guess I should let Mrs. Beasley tell you how we measure fineness.

MRS. BEASLEY: We take them up in group lengths. We

measure each one of these boards. If our longest fiber was 21/16 we take it up. We count out 100 fibers from each one of the group lengths. We have a pair of tweezers and a black board like this. It takes approximately an hour to do a fineness test on cotton. We know, for an average cotton, it should weigh so many micrograms per inch.

MR. WIGINGTON: That is pretty hard on the eyes, and we do hope that there will be a quick method developed for measuring fineness.

QUESTION: Which is the best method on that, the Pfeifferberger or other? Would you care to say?

MR. WIGINGTON: I expect Pfeifferberger has done as much work on his test as anyone. I do not know how much work Hertell has done. Here is a thing that a lot of people overlook. Suppose you have a small mill and run 100 bales of cotton a week. That is 5,000 bales a year, say. If you pay \$100 a bale, on an average, for it you spend \$500,000 a year for cotton. The mill does not spend anything like that amount for anything else. In view of the magnitude of that expenditure, the mill could afford to pay more for testing that fiber. The synthetic boys come around and study your problems and go back and develop a fiber to meet them. I say let's study cotton and get the good out of it. There is a lot of good in cotton that we have not gotten out yet.

MR. DILLING: Mr. Wigington, what information do you have as to the increase of strength with the fineness of it? What increase in strength do you get from the finer fibers? I guess you get an increase with it.

MR. WIGINGTON: Dr. Webb, in the Department of Agriculture, has spent most of his time for the last three years in correlating fiber strengths with uniformity, etc. He has issued four mimeographed reports of about 50 pages each. They have correlated each one of these measurements in terms of yarn strength. The last one that he published was on yarn appearance grades—the relationships of these various properties to yarn appearance grades. As I recall, the main difference in yarn appearance grades may be attributed to the grade of the cotton and uniformity in fiber length. To my surprise, maturity and fineness had very little effect on yarn appearance. You would think that maturity is one factor, in your fiber factors, that would affect yarn appearance, but he says all their data show that that is practically negligible.

MR. DILLING: Maturity has a very definite effect on the strength, doesn't it? I don't suppose there ever was a crop of cotton that gave the combed yarn spinners as much trouble as the crop which was gathered in the Delta in 1931. There was a fine growing season and a fine harvesting season that year, and the cotton opened before it was matured. I think we had more trouble in that year than in any other year, because the fibers had not matured. You have methods for testing the maturity of it, don't you?

MR. WIGINGTON: That is right. That is what we call measuring the thick and thin-walled fibers in the sample. You use part of the fibers in this array, treat it with a solution of caustic soda, and put it under the microscope and actually make a count.

G. H. DUNLAP, North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh: They are also doing it with polarized light, aren't they?

MR. WIGINGTON: Yes. I don't know whether Mrs. Beasley is a little prejudiced or not. She spent a week with Mrs. Grimes, down in Texas, who has done a great deal of

The Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association met Friday night, April 19, at Gastonia, N. C., under the leadership of William J. Cleveland, chairman of the group. The accompanying address by John T. Wigington of Clemson, S. C., director of the division of technical service, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., is followed by the discussion which resulted from his presentation of the subject.

RAYON REPORTS

Prepared by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

MAY, 1946

RAYON... 20 YEARS AGO

"Is rayon here to stay?" Even today this question is being asked—just as seriously as people were pondering a few years back, "Is the automobile here to stay?"



Researchers are now experimenting with rice hulls in their hunt for new sources of cellulose for rayon manufacture.

In its first biennial Census of Manufacturers covering rayon output in the U. S., the Department of Commerce records total rayon production for 1925 at 51,152,917 pounds—43.3% above two years ago.



RAYON SOLVES TOUGH PROBLEM IN SPINNING ASBESTOS YARNS

Difficult to process on textile equipment, asbestos became almost unmanageable during the war when a scarcity of long asbestos fibers made it necessary to use shorter grades. These short staples yielded high fiber losses in carding, excessive number of ends during spinning and weaving, and poor yarn and fabric strengths.

Experiments with rayon showed, however, that rayon's serrated edges and natural waviness assisted the pick-up of fine asbestos fibers, while its controlled uniformity, diameter, length, and strength greatly improved the processing and strength of asbestos yarn and fabric.

As a result of these discoveries, many

NEW FELT HATS FOR MEN COMBINE WOOL WITH VINYON



Men's hats made of a felt in which wool (80%) is combined with Vinyon** (20%), are now available. The Vinyon fibers are fused with the wool fibers by a special heat treatment, becoming an integral part of the material, and making the finished felt strongly water-repellent.

Tests by an independent testing laboratory have established several other advantages, among them that the new hats do not shrink, change dimensions, or lose their shape even under spray and hydrostatic pressure tests. It also has been shown that they ably withstand commercial dry-cleaning and steaming without changing dimensions.

The hats, which are light in weight, are called "Plastic-felt," and are being marketed by the Debway Company of New York City.

users of asbestos roving, yarns and fabrics are now demanding that they be prepared with rayon staple as a carrying fiber. And today the asbestos-rayon combination even goes into insulation for electric heater and iron cords and fixture wire.

Other important uses are for insulating blankets, heat-resistant clothing and gloves, fire-resistant curtains, brake linings, conveyor belting, and a long list of additional products.

BOOKLET CLARIFIES STATUS OF RETURNING AVC VETS

A comprehensive booklet called "Welcome Home, Veterans," is being distributed to all returning American Viscose Corporation personnel who served in World War II.

Sections of the booklet further explain the company's policies under such headings as "Your Job and Job Rights," "Vocational Rehabilitation," "Leave of Absence for Educational Purposes," and "Veterans' Assistance." Copies are available on request.

Equipped with commercial size machinery for practically every operation in the textile industry, the Textile Research Department of AVC, at Marcus Hook, Pa., is believed to be the only organization of its kind in the world. Its staff specialists constantly seek to improve rayon and rayon textiles and to develop new uses for rayon. Shown here is a full-size ribbon loom used for experiments with narrow fabrics. Note the open shed and the shuttle passing through.



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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
**T.M.—C. & C. C. C.



work on that; and she came back still in favor of the caustic soda swelling of fibers.

MR. DILLING: Mr. Wigington, we recognize the fact that rayon is manufactured under very definite conditions and formulas. The manufacturers know just what they are going to make, and they make just what they started out to make. If it is 1.5 denier it is all 1.5 denier; it is all one size. Cotton in different seasons will vary in size. I believe they claim that 1.5 denier is about the average of cotton, but I imagine there are cotton fibers that will run 2.0 denier or 2.5 denier, and perhaps some will be finer than 1.5 denier. If the South is going to maintain its position in growing and spinning cotton we are going to have to find out a lot more about cotton than we have in the past. If we don't, rayon is going to cut into us. That means a great deal; it means the jobs that some of us have. It is something we have never been up against before, because rayon has never come into the picture before to compete with cotton. Most of you will remember, I think, that some years ago we did not always get good leather to cover our rolls. Then the cork people came along, and the synthetic people came along, and they gave us better rolls than the leather rolls we could get at that time. But today you can get better leather than you ever got before. Why? Because the synthetic rolls and the cork rolls have forced the leather industry to produce a better product. In the same way, rayon is going to force us to improve our processing of cotton.

MR. WIGINGTON: You are going to improve your processing, Mr. Dilling, and the plant breeder is trying to improve the raw cottons. I think they have done a fine job already. The Department of Agriculture, of course, has a tremendous program in trying to improve cotton and has a large number of stations. They are trying to weed out all these sorry varieties of cotton. It has taken quite a long time and will take a long time, but I think they are showing results. I think the raw cotton is definitely improved. If they can weed out all these sorry varieties of cotton it would be a wonderful improvement. We had over 1,200 of them at one time, and you can imagine what a mess the cotton industry was in. They are spending a lot of money on that work. They used to go through the field and if they liked the looks of a plant they would tag it, or if they liked the looks of a boll they would tag it. Now when they go

through a field if they like the looks of a boll they test it. They do not depend upon looks now. They can take as little as two pounds of cotton and make a test. They can take five pounds of cotton and make tests and have enough left to make 12 yards of cloth. We hope and the Department of Agriculture has hoped for years that some day they will get these fiber properties worked down to the point where they can predict what a cotton is going to do in a spinning test. They have been pretty successful on it. They do a pretty fair job now of predicting what your cotton will do in the spinning room, from the fiber properties.

We have to realize this, I think, that mechanization is here in cotton. The cotton picker is out of the experimental stage. We have sent out to our members reports on tests of cotton mechanically harvested. There is more trash in it. Are you going to put in more cleaning at the mill? You are going to have mechanically picked cotton, you know. I was down in Texas, where one man had 17,000 acres in cotton. Everything there was done by mechanical means, except the harvesting. Everybody is working on new machines and new ideas, but I do not think they have paid nearly enough attention to the processing qualities of cotton. We have a lot to do. The synthetic producers, of course, have just started out. They get a few little pots and a spinneret, and they are gone. But we have to card and draw and so on. I think you have a definite picture in mechanization. Right now the people in the ginning industry are doing what they can do to clean this cotton at the gin; they are working on that problem right now. The people over in England and in other countries are interested in it. If the cotton is cleaned at the gin we do not have to take into consideration all that trash. If it is cleaned at the gin we don't have to pay for 50 pounds of trash. But you have to know what the ginner does, because the processes which the cotton goes through affect its strength and its spinning properties. Mechanization is with us, and we have to learn something about it.

MR. DILLING: I think you might stress, Mr. Wigington, that the Department of Agriculture is working both ways. It goes back to the farmers and works with them and also works with the mills.

MR. WIGINGTON: That is right. They are working with the individual farmers, trying to get them into one-variety communities; and they also work with the ginner and work with the spinners. They know the best settings and speeds. They measure these things in terms of spinning performance, ends down, etc. The guesswork is out of it; they have a measurement for the whole business. I think that the smart ginner in this part of the country, where we have small farms, would buy a cotton picker and pick and gin for farmers on a fee basis. Not many farmers in this part of the country can put that much money into it. If the ginner could harvest and haul and gin he would really be in the show, I think.

MR. A.: Is the variation that you find in the test due more to the ginning than to the growing of the cotton?

MR. WIGINGTON: I think most of the variations we find are probably due to the growing of the cotton. You can tell gin damages, of course, and can measure them. But I believe they are due more to variation in growth conditions.

MR. A.: Can you trace back the variation you have?

MR. WIGINGTON: They can. Suppose you are using these techniques in buying. Your cotton man knows that in certain territories he gets a better cotton. I should like to



Featured during the recent National Society of the Plastics Industry show at New York City were articles covered with Wynsote, a new vinyl coated fabric processed by Pantasote Corp. of New Jersey. Wynsote is said to offer high resistance to water, heat and most chemicals. It is available in a wide variety of grains, styles and colors.



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EVERY YEAR MORE PEOPLE DECIDE LEATHER IS BEST

caution you that you do have changes as the season progresses. In a month's time that might change.

MR. A.: We think sometimes that cotton from one section will run better than cotton from some other section. Does that show up in those tests?

MR. WIGINGTON: Oh, yes. You buy cotton according to your needs. If you want strength you buy for strength. You might take samples of the cotton which has pleased you by its performance and trace it back.

MR. A.: If you trace that cotton that has pleased you and get seeds and then plant it somewhere else, would it still have those properties?

MR. WIGINGTON: Oh, yes. The variety is the important thing—more important than locality. In other words, if you planted the same variety in different localities it would still keep the same qualities. They did that and made tests; they worked on that thing for years and years. They found in all those tests that the variety is the important thing.

C. MALLARD BOWDEN, Southern editor, *Textile World*, Charlotte, N. C.: Mr. Wigington, have you determined what is the most important factor in yarn strength? you remember what that report said?

MR. DUNLAP: Fiber strength.

MR. WIGINGTON: You know, a lot of people thought it was fineness. But fineness is not as important as they used to think it.

MR. A.: Regardless of the staple?

MR. DUNLAP: There is a limit to the counts you can spin from a staple. Of course, uniformity of length and strength are your outstanding fiber properties that reflect in your yarn strength. I think we have a lot of good things in cotton that we need to get out. Lots of times you find cotton going into 40s yarn that ought to go into 50s. If you can find one-inch cotton with the same properties as $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton has, you have saved your company a lot of money.

You would be surprised at a little mill I was in recently. It is one of the best mills I have ever seen—not a large mill, but doing nice work. They were having some trouble, and I found they had the same twist in their roving for $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton which they had for $1\frac{1}{16}$ -inch. It was not sorry cotton that was giving them trouble; it was another thing entirely. They failed to take out the twist, and it was so hard it would not draft.

MR. DILLING: What are you going to do with the cotton buyer who says he cannot tell the character of cotton? They say they can tell the length but they cannot tell the character. What are you doing that will help out in that matter?

MR. WIGINGTON: We believe these things will tell you the character. I think of cotton character as being all of these factors—length, strength, fineness and maturity. A cotton classer can pick up a sample of cotton and tell you whether it is soft or wiry and whether it is weak or strong. He can do it at the extremes. He can say whether it is a coarse cotton or a fine cotton. He can do it at his extreme limits, but when he gets down to the middle I think he is lost. We like to feel that these various properties that we measure here go to make up the character.

MR. DILLING: The reason I brought up that question, Mr. Wigington, is that cotton buyers always told me that they were not able to recognize the character of cotton—that they cannot determine it. What are we going to do? We must get some other machine to do the testing. The old country doctor used to come around and look at your tongue

and maybe count your pulse. It was a long time before he could determine your temperature. The up-to-date, scientifically trained doctor now does not have to look at your tongue and does not have to depend upon what you tell him; in fact, he would rather not have you tell him too much. He can use his scientific instruments and tell what is the matter with you.

MR. WIGINGTON: That is right, Mr. Dilling. You have given me two good points here tonight, in the doctor and the leather. We have to eliminate guesswork. What if it costs \$5,000 a year to put in this program? The president of the mill will spend \$500,000 a year for cotton, and what does he know about it? The grade and the staple. Of course, the cotton classers will come back at you in regard to that. I am not discrediting the cotton classer; I think he is doing a fine job. We just want to supplement him.

There is one thing I failed to bring up. If you have a trainee and she gets in trouble, call on us for help and if it is not too far Mrs. Beasley will go over there.

QUESTION: Have the mills who have these trainees been satisfied with the results?

MR. WIGINGTON: I think they have. I think they have been well pleased with it. There is one thing I might mention. It has been very hard to get these machines. Some mills have not gotten their equipment in and have not started their trainees on it. Another thing we do today in connection with the training program, and that is about once a year we have all these trainees come back to Clemson for about a week's time for what we call a refresher course. We like to bring them back to Clemson for a week. During that week we work them hard. We have a lot of pretty good ideas on it and are right ambitious for the program, and we should like to get your ideas.

We recommend that the mills send two trainees, because it is important to have two people doing the work rather than one. Quite a number of mills have sent only one, but we like to have two; it is important for two people to be able to do this work.

O.P.B. Active in Securing German Reports

Recent developments in the exploitation of German synthetic fibers through the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, include the departure for Germany in mid-May of the first members of an industry group who will collect technical information for American manufacturers; release of a 1,000-page report, compiled by the synthetic fibers mission which visited Germany last fall, to be published in book form in about three months; and, finally, a plan of co-operation of O.P.B. with American textile firms interested in sending technicians to Germany on special missions.

The industry group expects to spend from six to ten weeks in Germany and Austria visiting plants and laboratories. William D. Appel, chief of the textile section, National Bureau of Standards, heads the group. It plans to bring back working drawings of German machinery as well as full details on equipment and processes, supplementing reports of earlier missions to Germany. The report of a second mission to Germany which finished its work late in 1945, has just been released by O.P.B. It is designated as P.M.-7416; microfilm only, \$10.50; 1,032 pages. The report, edited and corrected, will be published in about three months.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN • May 15, 1946

Georgia Association Has Annual Meeting

THE 46th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, held May 2-3 at the General Oglethorpe Hotel in Savannah, resulted in the election of A. B. Edge, Jr., as president. Mr. Edge, pictured



at left, is president of Callaway Mills at LaGrange. He succeeds A. Illges, vice-president and secretary of Swift Spinning Mills at Columbus. Other C.M.A.G. officers who were elected include: Charles C. Hertwig, vice-president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, vice-president; R. Donald Harvey, agent, Peppercell Mfg. Co., Lindale, treasurer; T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, re-elected executive vice-president; Frank L. Carter, Atlanta, secretary. Directors named to fill unexpired terms of the late D. D. Towers and Frank Kimble, Jr., were W. O. Ball, treasurer, Pepperton Cotton Mills, Jackson, and Ellis H. Peniston, vice-president, Arnall Mills, Sargent. Directors elected to three-year terms were: W. H. Hightower, Jr., Thomaston Mills, Thomaston; Henry W. Swift, vice-president, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus; J. M. Cheatham, vice-president, Dundee Mills, Griffin, and Louis L. Jones, Jr., secretary, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton.

A thrust at the Office of Price Administration by President Illges opened the first session of the meeting. Laying the blame for the scarcity of certain goods at O.P.A.'s door, he told the cotton manufacturers that under price ceilings products that cannot be manufactured at a profit "very naturally leave the market." Now that the war is over, he said, "strangling regulations and prices should be removed" and "civilian economy should be freed." Declaring that unless the incentive to produce is present, production will suffer and goods become scarce, Mr. Illges asserted that if the country could get production sufficient to reasonably meet the demand there would be no necessity for price control, for rationing or subsidies. "Removal of price and production controls would put industry in position to produce goods which are now needed and now restricted." Natural competition, Mr. Illges emphasized, will adjust production and prices. "Nature's law of supply and demand will not be refused. No individual or group can permanently push it aside."

A. Sidney Camp of Newnan, Ga., representative from the Fourth Congressional District, United States Congress, opined that plenty of labor will be available for Georgia mills when the unemployment payments cease. While the cotton textile industry is facing an unprecedented era of prosperity, he declared, this prosperity is dependent upon pursuing an even tenor, without oppressive taxes, without government interference or directives and with business leaders left to the guidance of their own sagacity and judgment. He laid accent upon the traditional American principle of individual incentive and integrity.

On a note of public relations, Norman Elsas, president of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, announced that the publicity program on which the cotton textile industry

is hoping to embark soon is dependent upon the raising of \$100,000. Mr. Elsas, chairman of the industry's public relations committee, detailed plans of operation for the program and described it as a major objective for the industry. He cited the clearing up of misconceptions regarding cotton manufacturing as being one of his committee's aims. In achieving the fruits of such a program, he said that roving reporters will be employed to get material and that public relations clinics may be established.

The afternoon and evening of the first convention day were devoted to the pursuit of recreation and social contact. The manufacturers' annual golf tournament was played on the course of the headquarters hotel. B. W. Whorton, superintendent of Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, made the low net score. Presentation of the Millmen's Cup, held last year by the late Frank Kimble, Jr., was made at the annual association banquet. Walter M. Mitchell of the Draper Corp., Atlanta, presented the prizes. In reference to the players, scores were declared an association secret. James D. Arrington, editor and publisher of the *Collins* (Miss.) *News-Commercial*, was the banquet speaker. Dancing followed the banquet.

Dr. W. P. Jacobs of Charlotte, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, spoke at the closing session. The association went on record as approving the position taken by spinner representatives at the Universal Standards Conference when they refused to participate in approval of new cotton standards insisted upon by the Department of Agriculture, because the boxes were not equal to the 1939 key sets. The Georgia group further expressed itself as feeling that the spinners should participate in preparing standards by which they must buy their requirements.

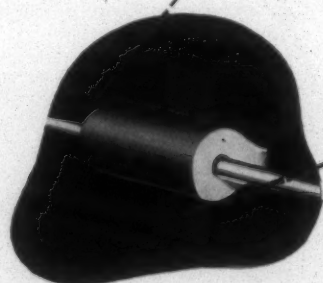
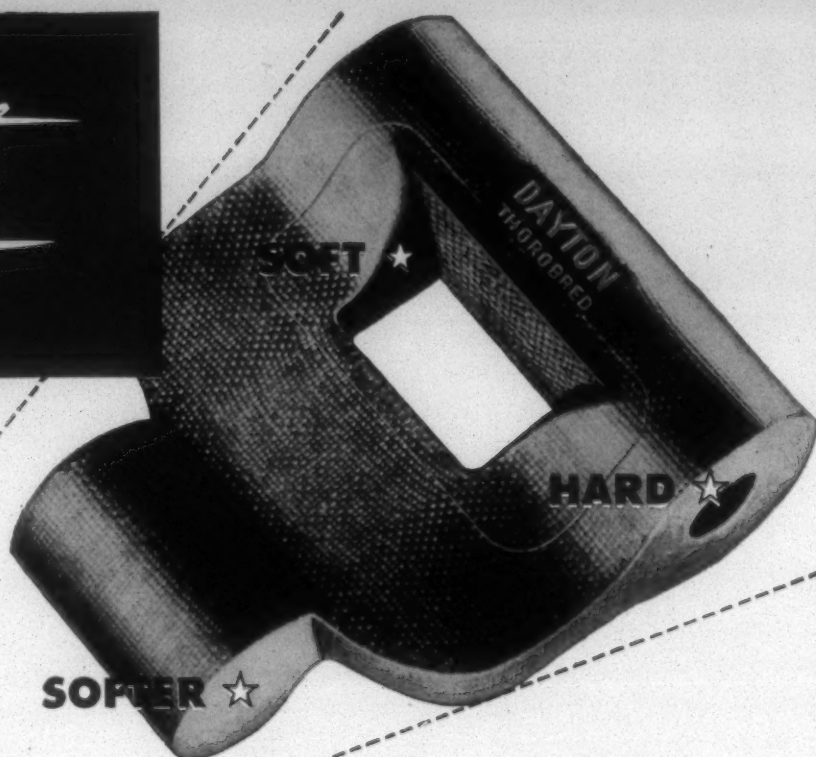
Although the critical shortage of building material and labor has prevented beginning (Continued on Page 66)

Hammett Heads South Carolina Group

L. O. Hammett, president and treasurer of Orr Cotton Mills at Anderson, was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina at the group's annual convention held May 7 at Spartanburg. He succeeded B. F. Hagood, president and treasurer of Glenwood Cotton Mills at Easley, who had completed three one-year terms. John K. Cauthen of Columbia was named executive vice-president and treasurer of the association. M. L. Cates of Spartanburg, C. D. Nichols of Anderson and F. W. Symmes of Greenville were re-elected to the board of directors.

Dr. William P. Jacobs, president and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and Director R. M. Cooper of the South Carolina Research, Planning and Development Board spoke during the one-day meeting.

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The Avondale Mills inspection party, seated in front of B. B. Comer Memorial School, watches 1,400 school children pass in review.

Avondale Mills' Annual Spring Inspection

By WALTER CLARK

THE 25th annual spring inspection of the Avondale Mills, participated in by scores of the company's customers and suppliers, by executives of other cotton mills, by bankers, representatives from trade publications, and by just plain friends of the company, was held May 6, 7 and 8. This tour, encompassing ten mills, mill communities, a farm and other mill properties, is a three-day explanation of the success of the Avondale mill group. Visitors saw evidence of an unexcelled welfare program, and mill communities with the best in educational, recreational and medical facilities; they saw the practical applications in well kept buildings, saw the practical applications of research and further research under way in experimental laboratories. They saw, in general, a system which is outstanding in the textile industry.

Particularly noteworthy in this day of labor dispute and strife is the harmonious and sincerely co-operative relationship existing between the management and the workers in these mills. The result of a sustained program to benefit the workers, this relationship is paying dividends in the form of increased worker efficiency and production. As Donald Comer, former president of the company and now chairman of the board, expresses it, the company is operating on the theory that what benefits the worker benefits the company, that profit sharing, for example, produces more profits for both the company and the workers because of the co-ordinated effort that results. A profit sharing plan for the workers in these mills has been in effect since 1941. Essentially, it is based on a minimum wage to the worker equal to the average wage prevailing for the area, plus a share in the profits. Also featured is a retirement system, the funds for which are contributed entirely by the mills. In addition, the company recently purchased a large camp in Florida, with facilities for sports of all kinds. Men with 2,000 hours of work annually are entitled to a one-week vacation there, while women qualify with 1,800 hours.

It was interesting to learn that many of the employees do not live in the mill villages but own their own homes, most of them in the rural areas where the workers farm in their

spare time. The company has encouraged the workers to do this and has set up a loan fund to enable them to buy homes. Over a period of years, and a good many thousands of dollars in loans, the company has not lost a penny, nor has a worker lost his home.

The talent displayed by children of the mill employees in the numerous plays and pageants staged during the tour is a striking example of the results of the employee welfare program. Modern, fully-equipped educational facilities are provided in all the mill communities as well as such recreational facilities as clubhouses, baseball diamonds and tennis courts. Organized bands, 4-H and music clubs foster the talents of the workers and their children.

At Sylacauga is a modern, well-equipped cancer research clinic, one of the best of its kind in the country, where workers voluntarily report periodically for physical check-ups designed to catch cancer in its early stages. This clinic offers every reason to believe that a number of lives have already been saved through early detection of the disease. All of these things, plus many more, are factors in the company's theory that "to share makes profit."

High on the list of the company's projects is eventual mechanization, wherever possible, of all the functions in the various plants, of application to the textile industry of production-line methods of manufacture utilized heretofore only in heavy industries. The Comer brothers firmly believe that steps in this direction, with consequent lowering of the costs, form the key to revitalization and expansion of the South's textile industry, and that, conversely, this saving in manpower will not lessen the demand for labor, but will, through lower costs and expanded production, increase it. Many steps have already been made in this direction. In the cloth room of the Pell City Plant I saw two conveyor belts which came up through the floor from the sanforizing room directly below. These belts carry the cloth directly from the sanforizers and fold it in the cloth room, eliminating an operation which formerly required folding the cloth, loading it on an elevator, and unloading it at the cloth room. Installed at the Birmingham Plant is a coal silo, which



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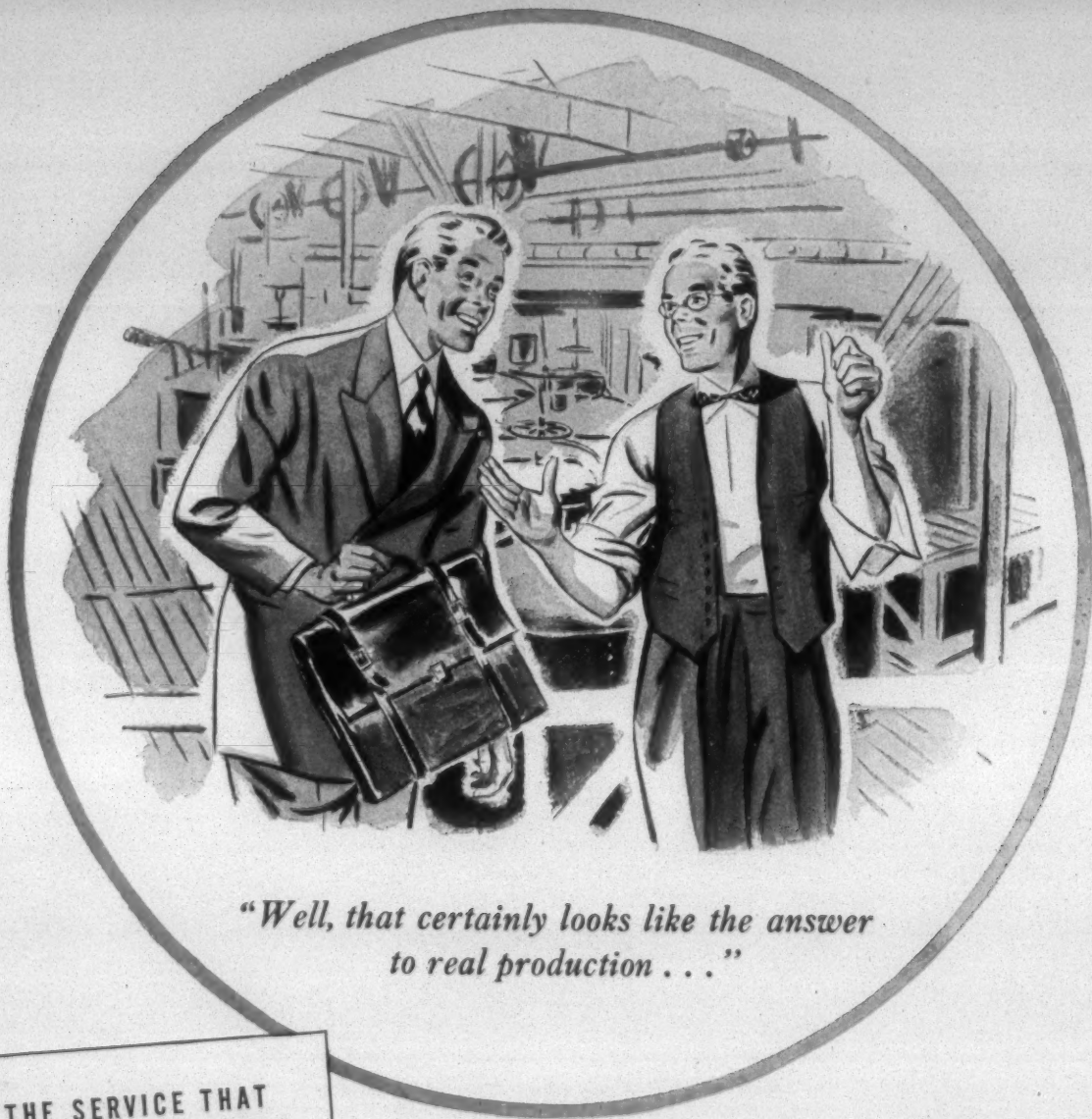
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automatically raises the coal on a belt and measures it out in correct amounts to the boilers. In the Eva Jane Mill No. 2 at Sylacauga I saw an overhead conveyor belt which utilized elevators to pick up cloth from the weave room floor, received cloth from the weave room above through chutes, and carried it all back to the cloth room. An automatic conveyor is being installed between the spinning and spooling departments to handle doffs, while a conveyor belt under a railroad to the warehouse eliminates the use of



Chief hosts during the Avondale tour, left to right: Bragg Comer, III, J. Craig Smith, Donald Comer, Hugh M. Comer, Bragg Comer and Comer

truckers. Monorails are in use in several plants for the handling of heavy rolls of cloth through finishing. A complete carrier system to permit the product to be carried automatically from one step to the next through the entire processing is eventually intended.

New machinery installations have been made in a number of the plants, with additional installations planned when equipment is available. Among other installations are 600 new X-2 Draper looms, and the newest spinning frames with 2½-inch rings. A Monitor cleaner was in the process of installation in the Eva Jane spinning room. In the spooling and winding department of the Birmingham Plant I was very much impressed by the operation of a Barber-Colman high-speed automatic winding machine, which was to me a marvelous machine. Of particular interest was a new type dobby-head tape loom. This Clutson loom, an English make, is a combination weaving and knitting machine and produces tape with a woven selvage on one side and a knitted selvage on the other. Due to the knitted selvage, which lacks the strength of a woven selvage, the tape has not been received very favorably in some instances. It is claimed, however, that the knitted selvage does not lessen the utility of the tape and in the words of Hugh Comer, president of Avondale Mills, "That tape is all right. Anybody who won't accept it is just obstructing progress." In the card room of the Eva Jane Plant I saw 60 cards with metallic clothing. These cards have been in operation for some time and the management is thoroughly sold on them. It is claimed that closer settings can be obtained with the metallic clothing and that there is about a 20 per cent increase in production. In the sanforizing room of the Pell City Plant two banks of infra-red lamps have been installed next to the sanforizers. These lamps serve to keep the moisture out of the blanket on the sanforizer roll, and I was told that their use had stepped up production here about 30 per cent.

Machinery installations have been revised in many instances to relieve previously crowded machinery conditions and attractive painting and new lighting systems have been combined to give the workers the best in working conditions. Complete air conditioning for all plants is high on the list of the mills' projected programs. An American Moistening Co. air changing unit is presently installed in the winding and spinning department of the Central Plant, and all plants will be similarly air conditioned in the near future. New Permaflex flooring has been installed in the rope room of the Sallie B. No. 1 Plant, and other similar installations are planned.

Music is furnished to those departments that desire it. Workers in each department vote on whether or not they want music on the job, and the type desired, and the company's policy in this respect is determined by the results of the vote. Other programs too numerous to mention here are in prospect or already in progress, all designed to give the workers the utmost in working comfort.

Diversification of products to give the mills sufficient flexibility to meet any demands is the aim of the Avondale management. In addition to cotton, the mills are now working with aralac, viscose rayon blended with cotton, acetate and wool, with fiberglass and other plastics on the list of those to be included. In the spinning room of the Birmingham Plant they had some frames on a 50 per cent cotton, 50 per cent rayon mixture.

Plastavon, recently in the experimental laboratory, is now being produced at the rate of about 5,000 pounds per week.

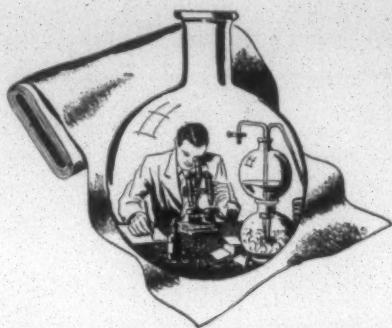


Shown above is the choral club which participated in the inspection program at Avondale Mills' Pell City Plant.

To make this product, the web is taken directly from four cards, without going through a condenser head, and is run into a single four-layer sheet. This sheet is then run through a sizing bath for bonding, and is finally calendered. The immediate product has a use as disposable towels and dish rags. When laminated the material assumes a great deal of strength, is flameproof and moistureproof. The General Electric Co. is presently using it in panel boards.

At an exhibit of Avondale products, I saw, in addition to Platavon, materials ranging from blankets of a cotton, wool and rayon mixture, to underwear knitted from the company's fine count yarns. Handsomely styled sanforized seersuckers have become a major production item, as well as fast color sanforized tickings (Continued on Page 66)

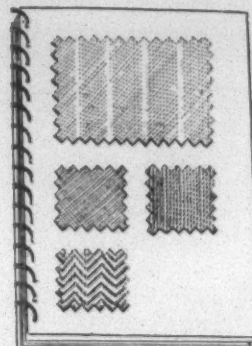
Dyeing and Finishing



Dyeing and Printing

— A Comparison —

By O. B. CHARLES — PART THREE



THE first two parts of this series discussed direct colors, acid colors and direct dyeing acetate colors in their application by dyeing and printing methods. Vats, naphthols and other types of dyestuffs will be discussed below as to their dyeing and printing application.

Dyeing Naphthols

Naphthols, classified under two groupings according to substantivity and non-substantivity for textile fibers, are chiefly used on cotton and viscose rayons. Dyers nowadays use the substantive types such as Naphthols AS-SW, AS-BR, AS-SG, AS-SR, AS-TR and sometimes the partly substantives such as AS-G and AS-BS. The printer uses the non-substantive types such as AS, AS-BS and AS-G. The dyer uses these types on continuous open-width piece goods dyeing operations whereby the cotton goods are naphtholated, then run through a hot flue dryer such as an Andrews and Goodrich, then "skied" (cooled) before coupling in box containing diazotized base solution (fast color salt solution) then rinsed, soaped, rinsed, and dried on cans. Through use of the hot air flue dryer, the dyer is able to use these non-substantive naphthols and obtain greater color value than through the substantive types. The non-substantive naphthols cannot be handled and dried successfully on dry cans and dyed, as the naphtholate tends to migrate while substantive types may be dried on cans or hot air flue without naphtholate migration.

Substantive naphthols are dyed on piece goods either by the padding on naphtholate, drying and coupling on jig, or padding and coupling wet on jig after giving the naphtholated goods a light cold salt wash. Another method is to naphtholate the piece goods on the jig, give cold salt wash, and couple with fast color salt or diazotized base on jig.

Substantive naphthols have been greatly improved as to solubility and the same holds true on the fast color bases and salts plus the better engineered package and raw stock machines. These factors have increased the use of naphthols on the dyeing of yarns in the package form and raw stock or staple in raw stock machines. By careful study and selection of substantive naphthols and fast color salts and bases, dyers have worked out procedures that produce reds, wines, and blacks comparable to vat dyed yarns.

Printing Naphthols

The printer uses the non-substantive type which can be removed from print on all undeveloped portions of goods by proper soaping and mild organic acid rinsing. For the greatest color yield, the printer uses prepared print pastes containing diazotized and neutralized bases or fast color salt solutions; these are printed on the naphtholated cloth when the coupling takes place, then dried, steamed, rinsed and finished. This printing method simulates the dyeing of piece goods by padding on non-substantive naphthols, hot air drying, cooling (skying), coupling and finishing.

A printer can print the naphtholating (alkaline) solution in paste onto cloth, then run through coupling bath containing fast color salt to develop print. The first printing method of naphtholating and coupling is used more generally. The printer can use the stabilized compounds containing the naphthol and diazotized salt which is employed in special types of printing. The compounds such as the rapidogens are printed on in paste form, dried, steamed with aid of organic acid (acetic) for developing and finished. Printing operations on naphthols are more rapid than on dyeing piece goods.

Dyeing Sulfurs

Sulfur colors are dyed on piece goods by the continuous reduction method in open width, oxidized, washed and finished. Jig dyeing of sulfur is widespread, but is not as economical as the continuous method. Yarns are dyed in the open long and short chain warp machines through the use of selected sulfur colors free from bronzing; on package and raw stock machines, sulfur colors are applied by employing a reduced sulfur color solution, dyeing, oxidizing and finishing off. Sulfur colors used on the enclosed package and raw stock machines must be very soluble for good level dyed results.

Printing Sulfurs

There has been considerable development work on the printing of sulfur colors but these colors to date are used

Sure he's a good worker... ➔



But perhaps he's wasting his *Time* and your *Money*

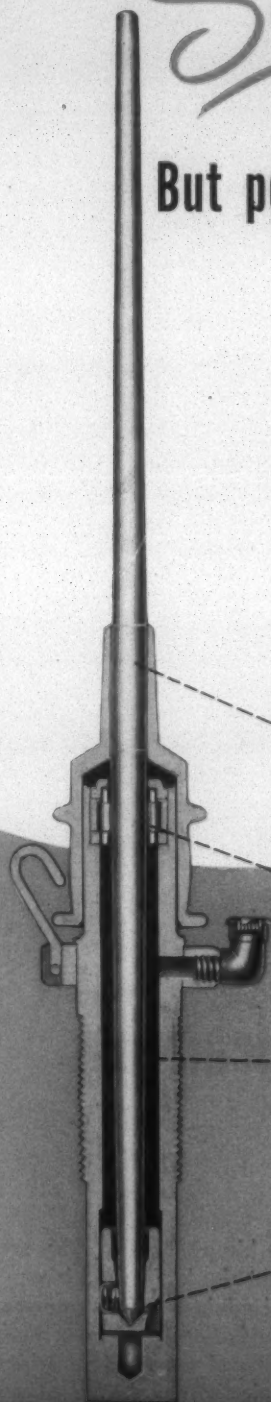


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THE FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING is a patented Marquette feature that keeps the end of the blade under spring tension. This controls lateral motion, dampens vibration and tends to center unbalanced packages. The footstep bearing has a hardened and lapped seat for smooth operation and long life.

Further information and catalogue will be sent upon request.

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only to a small degree in printing. Poor dispersion and light fastness are their main hindrance for printing.

Dyeing Vat Colors

Vat colors are dyed on package yarns and raw stock by two methods, namely, the standard reduction and pigment methods according to recommended amounts of caustic and hydrosulfite powder. Yarns in the open form, skeins and warp, are dyed by standard reduction method.

Piece goods dyeing methods are by padding on the dispersed vat color paste, then reducing the dried or wet impregnated cloth on jig, dyeing, oxidizing, rinsing, soaping and finishing. A second method of piece goods dyeing not widely used is jig dyeing in a reduced vat color bath, oxidizing and finishing off. A third piece goods dyeing method is the dyeing of goods by padding on continuously a reduced vat dye bath, skying, running it through a booster bath, oxidizing and finishing off.

The recently introduced "pad-steam" process is a continuous process based on the knowledge that many vat colors can be reduced in a few seconds at a temperature of 212° F. with the resulting reduced leuco compound remaining stable for dyeing level and uniformly throughout the open-width piece goods. The piece goods are padded in pigment form, dried in hot air or flue form, then run over cooling cylinder into a pad-box containing hydrosulfite and caustic soda at a temperature of 80-90° F. Then it passes into a steam chamber for 15 to 60 seconds exposure to saturated steam at 212° F. (free of oxygen or air); oxidation is then carried out, followed with soaping and finishing. This pad-steam method utilizes methods from printing and is revolutionary in its application.

Another new method of dyeing selected vat colors on piece goods is the Williams machine; this unit may be run by padding on reduced color and using the Williams unit for boosting or pigment-padding, then entering wet impregnated cloth into highly concentrated reduction solution at 200° F.; the dyeing operation is carried out in a

few sections. Both of these two new types are high-speed units and much development is to be carried out in the near future on them.

Printing Vat Colors

Vat colors once were used widely for printing; the printer does not have a wide range of vat colors for use as the dyer due to the poor dispersibility of vat pastes. The printer uses the indigoid types which dyers do not use because of poor fastness to chlorine. Carbonates are used in printing pastes but would give a dyer poor color value compared to caustic soda. Sulfoxylate and carbonate are used for vat print paste with dispersed vat paste, printed, dried, steamed under pressure at 214-220° F. for four to six minutes, rinsed and finished off.

Dyeing Pigment Colors

Dyeing of pigment colors is still in the experimental stage; these include the Monastral, Aridye, Sheridye and other types which are of coal tar origin, not natural pigments. The dyer must use a resin carrier for the pigment color, to be padded, then dried, cured, and finished. To date this has been largely in the pastel shades, though a recent announcement by the research department of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills stated that the pigment dyeing of heavy low grade as well as high quality cotton fabrics was practical.

Printing Pigment Colors

The printer applies the pigment color in resin carriers (oil in water) emulsion of the resin carrier then adding in required amount of pigment color paste. Printing, drying, curing at 300-350° F. for two to six minutes precedes soaping and finishing off. Light and wash fastness is very high on these pigments, but crocking has not been reduced to a minimum yet, though release of new resinous agents will improve this present objection.

Wartime Advances in Continuous Bleaching

By DEHAVEN BUTTERWORTH, Vice-President

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS is a report on the wartime progress in equipment for continuous bleaching. Textile men returning from the service are asking some very specific questions about bleaching, such as: What about the quality of the bleach in continuous process? What progress has been made on all-purpose ranges for light and heavy goods? What are the current production speeds? Have you made any changes in the "J"-box or the washers?

There was reason to be thankful for continuous bleaching under the wartime pressure for tremendous yardages of goods. The makers of one bleaching process estimate that 1,300 million yards of cloth were bleached by their process during the war years. While economy was no real objective, continuous bleaching proved to be vastly more eco-

nomical than kier bleaching on big production. This saving was not only in chemicals, but also in time and labor.

Of course, there are practical minimums for continuous bleaching. One mill with a production of 400,000 yards per week based on a 24-hour day used continuous bleaching successfully by installing a single "J"-box system. There is a slight increase in chemical costs with the single "J" because all the caustic soda must be removed from the saturator before the peroxide is put in. There is also extra time involved in loading the "J"-box.

There have been many improvements in the "J"-box. It is now made of heavy gauge stainless steel with a 4-B mirror finish, a much stronger unit. There is no deformation or bulging under great pressures. Full-rounded corners

soft drape—smoothness of hand



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As a durable synthetic type softener for imparting supple drape and smoothness to a fabric, AEROTEX[†] SOFTENER H is unsurpassed. It is compatible with most of the synthetic resin finishing processes.

It is composed of colloidal components blended on the alkaline side, and designed especially to insure ease of dispersion in warm water by ordinary stirring.

It is highly efficient on wool, cotton and rayon, filling a long-felt need for a softener of this type which enters into perfect combination with most of the permanent type synthetic resins. AEROTEX SOFTENER H produces a finish of superior softness of handle.

AEROTEX SOFTENER H may be used as a softening agent in anti-crease formulae with negligible effect on crease resistant properties.

It has no tendency to discolor white goods or develop odors.

Goods treated with AEROTEX SOFTENER H have negligible tendency to scorch under a hot iron.

Gas fading of acetate colors is not increased by the use of AEROTEX SOFTENER H.

In addition to these qualities, AEROTEX SOFTENER H is also an excellent wetting agent, and no other wetting agent need be used with it.

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remove the catch-pockets that formerly were such a problem. We have succeeded in eliminating the waviness in the bottom of the "J"-box so that goods can be fed safely and easily from the bottom of the "J."

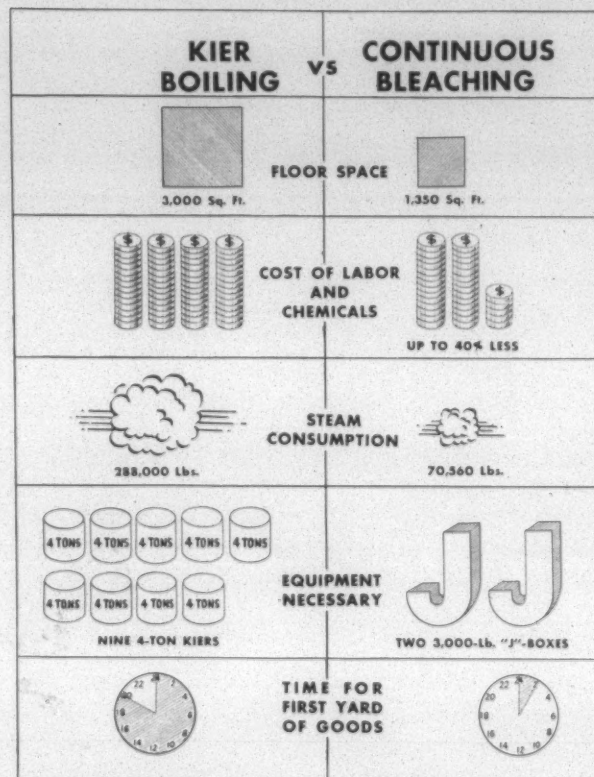
A new horizontal six-roll washer, using air pressure to compress the rolls, was developed during the war. In tests, this washer has proved just as effective as the conventional four-box washer in washing out alkalinity. The vertical washer being used just before the war in several mills took less floor space and was easier to thread up than the horizontal washer, but we have discontinued making the vertical washer until natural rubber is available again.

The speed of the continuous bleaching method has been steadily increasing, until today heavy goods (150s and 185s) can be handled at about 75 yards per minute. Two-and-one-half yard goods can travel at 100 yards per minute. Five-yard goods can be processed at speeds up to 200 yards per minute.

The quality of continuous bleaching is now equal to that of the old kier-boiling method. At the present time we are working on a new all-purpose machine on which heavy goods (150s and 185s) go through the "J"-box in rope form and through the washing operation in open form. This will be the first time that "heavies" have been handled in this manner. The goods are saturated in the open width. They go into the "J"-box in rope form and are operated on a scutcher as they leave the "J". Then the goods are washed in open width. The process is repeated for the peroxide—saturated in open width, back into rope form into the "J"-box, then through another scutcher to open it for the final washing.

Heretofore, it was never possible to prepare goods satis-

factorily without injuring them in the final washing process. Most of the goods were scoured on the progressive boil-off machine in the open width, which involved quite a



Based on Daily Production of 36 Tons of 5.0 Yard Goods.
Prepared by H. W. Bottomerth & Sons Co., May 1946.

labor cost. Every time you wound a roll you had to thread the end on to the next beam. Now, goods run continuously through the bleaching range at a very low labor cost and every yard of goods is prepared uniformly. The danger of loading the kier improperly, which would cause channeling of the liquor and give unevenness in the preparation of the goods, has also been eliminated. The only change made in the bleaching range in order to handle rope and open-width on the same range is in the washers. Both caustic and peroxide saturators carry the goods in open width.

C. Stewart Comeaux, executive secretary-treasurer, announces that headquarters of the Pyroxylin and Resin Coaters Institute have been moved from 103 Park Avenue to 343 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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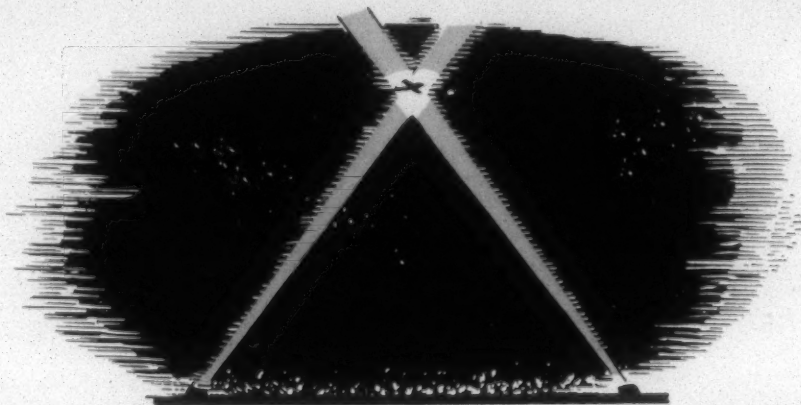
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.. works easily in a wide range
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FEW MILLS use the same sizing formulas. Thus, there are variables in each batch of goods which present new problems for the bleacher and dyer. In addition, there are variables in water to be considered.

If you want de-sizing control use the all-purpose de-sizing agent that will give you a good bottom fast—Diastafor, the leader for 38 years. Among the various types of Diastafor brand de-sizing agents is one that will meet each specific problem easily and efficiently.

Type L, for example, is made of a blend of enzymes. You can count on it to solve some of the most difficult de-sizing problems. It works well in a wide temperature range. It enables you to work in a wider pH

range. It provides the ideal finish for cottons, rayons, or mixed goods. It is easy to use and trouble-free, even on the hardest lots you have to dye. It provides a "hand" that is soft, supple and slinky.

Remember that no fabric is better than its finish. Diastafor—Type L will give you the same superb results yard after yard, and mile after mile.

We have endeavored to make Diastafor—Type L as nearly fool-proof as possible. Give it a trial and see for yourself the results it produces. For further information, write to Standard Brands Incorporated, *Diastafor Division*, 595 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

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textile bulletin

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The Pot and the Kettle

The C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are both announcing campaigns to organize the textile mill employees of the South and each is having much to say about the other. In a recent statement William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

The C. I. O. is "foreign dominated" by a group of communists who shape the organization's policies.

The C. I. O. leaders are calling attention to the fact that John L. Lewis, who has shut down the coal mines and is thereby forcing industries to close, is one of the top men in the A. F. of L.

It is simply another case of "the pot calling the kettle black."

Both organizations have as their primary objective the collection of dues and each resents the competition of the other.

The C. I. O. has recently raised the dues which it charges and, as a bait, says that half of the collections are left in the local union treasuries; but, until Congress passes legislation to require union treasurers to account for their collections, few will know what becomes of the amounts left in the local treasuries. Many times, when mill employees have become suspicious and asked for an accounting, the treasurer has disappeared.

A recent newspaper dispatch said:

Atlantic City, N. J.—The first step in the battle against race discrimination should be the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission, a resolution passed by the T.W.U.A., Fourth Biennial Convention, stated.

If the permanent F.E.P.C. is established by Congress it will mean that textile mills will be forced to employ Negroes in all departments and that employers will be subject to heavy fines if they provide separate washroom and restroom facilities for Negroes.

White girls will be forced to work alongside Negro girls and be forced to share restrooms with them. White girls will be forced to work under Negro second hands and overseers and not only will the mill management be unable to do anything about it, but should a white spinner walk out of a mill when forced to share a restroom with Negro girls or to work under the orders of a Negro second hand, she would be subject to a heavy fine.

There is no exaggeration in these statements, as the sole object of the proposed Fair Employment Practices Commission is to force social equality with Negroes upon the white people of the South.

The bill is not aimed at any other section of the country nor is it actually concerned with any race other than Negroes.

George Baldanzi, who has recently come South to head a drive to sweep the textile mill employers of the South into the C. I. O., is an ardent advocate of the F.E.P.C., and was one of those who supported the resolution which was adopted at Atlantic City.

Many fathers and husbands among the textile mill employees of the South would now not hesitate to attack any Negro man who dared to approach his daughter or wife upon the basis of social equality, but when the F.E.P.C., which the C. I. O. convention unanimously endorsed, is enacted by law they will find social equality with Negroes forced upon them by Federal laws and should they protest or attempt evasion they will be subject to imprisonment and to heavy fines.

John L. Lewis organized the C. I. O. some years ago and was such a great supporter of the social equality tenet of the C. I. O. that he sent his daughter to sit at the head table of the annual banquet of the National Negro Congress (see picture at the top of next page).

We have no objection to Catherine Lewis or George Baldanzi eating with Negroes, but it takes a lot of nerve for George Baldanzi to advocate Federal laws which would force social equality with Negroes upon the white people of the South and subject them to heavy penalties for refusing to work with or share restrooms with Negroes and then come South and ask white mill employees to join the C. I. O. and pay dues to support him and his associates.

Self-respecting Negroes in the South prefer to associate with members of their own race and have no desire for the F.E.P.C.

As long as John L. Lewis was in charge of the C. I. O. he was an ardent advocate of social equality with Negroes, as is shown by the picture upon the opposite page, and today George Baldanzi and his associates are carrying on where Lewis left off.

Either because the white mill employers have become aware of the plans of George Baldanzi and his associates or because of the large loss of wages suffered by the employees of the Erwin Cotton Mills and other plants, the C. I. O. is losing ground. In our last issue we gave the vote at five mills which had rejected the C. I. O. Since then there has been an election at the White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C., which resulted as follows:

For the mill	848
For the C. I. O.	682

By unanimous vote of their recent convention at Atlantic City, the C. I. O. is definitely committed to the establishment by Congress of a F.E.P.C. which would force the



Catherine Lewis (center), daughter of John L. Lewis, enjoying banquet in honor of Philip Randolph (right), president of the National Negro Congress. John Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress, is seated on the other side of Miss Lewis. The photograph was taken several years ago when John L. Lewis was head of the C. I. O. and was active in promoting the C. I. O. tenet of social equality with Negroes.

white textile mill employees of the South to work side by side with Negroes under Federal laws and regulations.

If the textile mill employees of the South, who have pure Anglo-Saxon blood, are willing to affiliate with an organization which is openly urging Congress to enact such legislation, they are different from their fathers and grandfathers.

The A. F. of L. now has upon its back and will soon have as its sole leader John L. Lewis, who established the

C. I. O. and committed it to advocacy of social equality with Negroes.

The white people of the South realize that Negroes should be given better schools and better opportunities for earning a living, but the best people of each race know that there are racial differences and feel that a Federal F.E.P.C. would in the long run bring only evil and sorrow to Negroes.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION TO CONVENE AT MYRTLE BEACH, S. C., JUNE 6-8

Four addresses of interest to mill operating executives will be featured during the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 6-8.

The convention program begins Thursday night, June 6, with the regular Associate Members' Banquet, at which S. T. A. officers and members of its board of governors will be guests of honor. This occasion, as well as the usual Southern Textile Association Banquet Friday night, will be followed by a floor show provided by the Associate Members Division. Tickets for both banquet sessions will be on sale in the hotel lobby.

The first business session, which begins at 10 a. m. June 7, will open with the address of the retiring association president, B. M. Bowen, who is superintendent of Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill. Following Mr. Bowen's remarks J. Norman Pease will speak on "Trends in Textile Mill Construction." Mr. Pease is president of J. N. Pease & Co., engineering and architectural firm at Charlotte. The second Friday morning speaker will be Dr. H. Y. Jennings of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., at Danville, Va., who will describe "The Fiber Bonded Process

for Yarns." Dr. Jennings is the originator of this process, which will be demonstrated on a model machine by two of his associates.

Friday afternoon will be devoted to recreational activities, among them a golf tournament and setback contest. Golf matches will be played at the Ocean Forest Country Club, and winners in both mill men's and traveling men's divisions will be awarded prizes at the Friday night banquet.

Mr. Bowen will preside again at the Saturday morning business meeting, scheduled for 10 o'clock. The first speaker will be Dr. Frederick T. Peirce of the North Carolina State College school of textiles, on "Research in the Cleaning of Cotton." Harry F. Schoenfelder of Philadelphia, experimental engineer for the Army Quartermaster Corps inspection service, will then present a lecture entitled "New Techniques for the Inspection of Textiles." His remarks, along with lantern slides, will explain the use of Vectographs (third dimensional pictures) as visual inspection gauges to establish uniform textile inspection standards. The convention will close with the report from the nominating committee and subsequent election of new officers.

MADISON, N. C.—Madison Throwing Co. has received a state charter listing \$200,000 in authorized capital stock and \$300 subscribed stock, by Louise M. Rhodes, Mary W. Scurry and C. S. Scurry, all of Reidsville, N. C.

SILER CITY, N. C.—A small bedspread plant, which is to operate as a unit of Sun Spun Mfg. Co. at Asheboro, N. C., has been established in Siler City. Approximately 150 persons will be employed when sufficient space and machinery become available.

TROUTMAN, N. C.—Iredell Mfg. Co. has been incorporated with authorized capital stock of \$30,000. Stock to the amount of \$700 has been subscribed by F. L. Fuller, Jr., James L. Newsom and Dorothy E. Messner, all of Durham, N. C.

YORK, S. C.—The York Armory has been purchased for \$7,500 by J. C. Cloninger, who has announced that he plans to convert the building into a plant which will produce tapestry and rugs.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—It is reported reliably that Plants No. 1 and 2 of Pee Dee Mfg. Co. have been sold to M. M. Clairmont, Inc., New York City firm which recently purchased Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills. Pee Dee is capitalized at \$375,000, contains 500 looms and more than 18,000 spindles.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Avondale Mills and Cowikee Mills will acquire all outstanding common stock of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., New York City selling agency, as the result of action taken by stockholders at Pinehurst, N. C., May 15. Donald Comer was elected chairman of the board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., and his son, Donald Comer, Jr., was named president. Rosser J. Smith has resigned as president of the firm but will continue as consultant to the chairman.

PINEVILLE, KY.—A textile mill, requiring approximately 40,000 feet of floor space, has been proposed for construction here. Fifty business and professional men have promised to subscribe from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to a fund to be used in erecting a plant. Between 200 and 500 women are expected to be given employment at the mill.

FLORENCE, S. C.—Florence Mfg. Co., Inc., has received its charter to engage in the manufacture of textiles. Capitalized at \$25,000, the firm's officers are David Gottlieb, president and treasurer; Jennie G. Gottlieb, Harry Frenzel and Seymour Becker, vice-presidents; and Beverly Gottlieb, secretary.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Duplan Corp. has launched a \$450,000 expansion program at its spinning mill here, entailing enlargement of the present buildings to accommodate more looms. The plant office is being relocated and the excavation for the main addition to the mill has been completed.

BELTON, S. C.—Belton Mills, which recently marked the sixth anniversary of its ownership by the Woodward-Bald-

win interests, has increased the number of employees in the six years from 80 to 1,200, and the three-shift program from a single daily eight-hour shift has been instituted. When the present company first assumed operation of the mill, the average payroll amounted to approximately \$12,000. This amount has continued to increase until the total now is more than \$36,000. New machinery has been installed in nearly all departments of the plant and several new houses have been added to the village.

WELLFORD, S. C.—Eighteen four-room bungalows are being built by Jackson Mills for occupancy by its employees, and the project is expected to be completed about July 1.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A proposal to split the common shares of Burlington Mills Corp. on a two-for-one basis will be submitted at a special meeting of stockholders in June. There were 1,719,976 common shares outstanding as of March 30.

MACON, GA.—Stockholders of the Bibb Mfg. Co. will be asked to increase the firm's capital stock by \$5,000,000 at a meeting June 1. Par value of the common stock would be changed from \$100 to \$25 under the proposals. Capital stock at present is \$20,000,000.

CLINTON, S. C.—International Looms, Inc., of New York City has leased a large brick building here for manufacturing purposes. The building will be occupied June 1, and when the plant is operating 100 workers will be employed in the weaving of upholstery fabrics, draperies and women's dress materials.

GLEN RAVEN, N. C.—Officials of Glen Raven Cotton Mills have contributed \$5,000 to the fund being raised by Burlington High School for the erection of a stadium.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—Joanna Textile Mill Co. has distributed \$100,000 to its employees for the fiscal year ending March 31 as a participating wage dividend. About 900 qualified men and women were included in the bonus distribution.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—Five textile mills, three located in Abbeville and one each in Union and McCormick, S. C., all owned by H. E. Williams and Roger Milliken of New York City, have received charters. Each capitalized at \$5,000, the Abbeville mills are the Kingsley Weaving Co., Inc., Abbeville Finishing Corp., and the Synthetic Fabrics Corp. Also capitalized at \$5,000, the others are the McCormick Spinning Mill, Inc., and Union Processing Co. Officers of the mills are F. O. Kingsley, president; Roger Milliken, vice-president and treasurer; and H. E. Williams, secretary.

STANLEY, N. C.—The Warren Combed Yarn Corp. plant near here has been sold to M. H. Rhyne and associates of McAdenville at a reported price of approximately \$100,000. The mill produces carded knitting yarns in 20s to 26s. The purchase included the two-story building which is 130 by 50 feet in size and the village of 19 houses. The mill is equipped with approximately 1,800 spindles. Associated with Mr. Rhyne in the purchase are his brothers, Charles

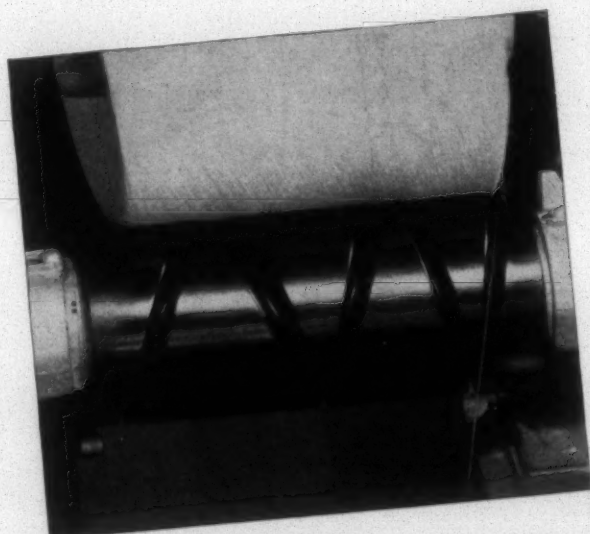
CONES that simplify knitting... from a MACHINE that simplifies winding

Knitting mills prefer Roto-Cones because they eliminate press-offs that result from stitches, roll cuts, and yarn sloughing-off. Spinning mills like Roto-Coners* because they are easy to operate and easy to maintain.

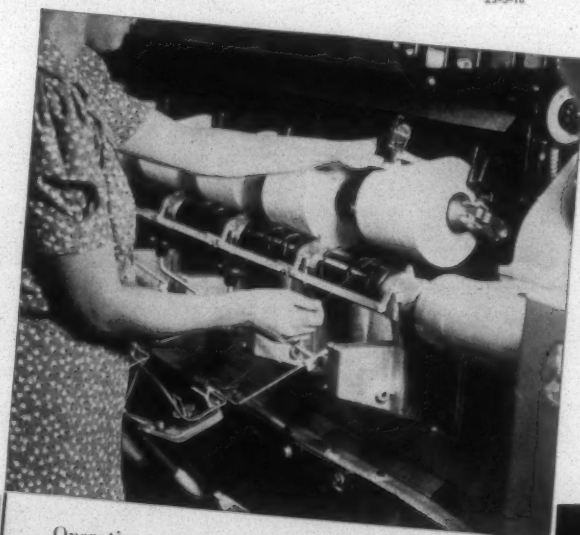
To give your customers paper cones of yarn that will satisfy them in every respect . . . to put your winding room on the most economical basis . . . consider the Roto-Coner*—the high-speed winding machine with the exclusive Rotary Traverse. Write for Bulletin 144, addressing Universal Winding Company, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Utica, Charlotte, Atlanta.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

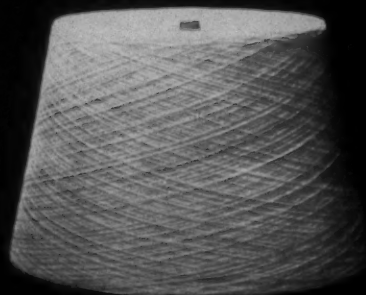
23-5-18



Roto-Cones are free from stitches because the groove in the Rotary Traverse reverses the yarn quickly at the ends of the traverse . . . are free from cut yarn because the Rotary Traverse is a smooth, one-piece combination driving drum and yarn guide . . . will not slough off because the steep-angled lay of yarn (the same for all yarn counts) insures free delivery at all package diameters.



Operation of the Roto-Coner* is extremely simple. The machine is quiet, controls are conveniently located, adjustments are few. The Rotary Traverse is standard for all yarn sizes, and no reduction in speed is needed when changing to coarser counts. There are no cams or fast-wearing reciprocating parts to be lubricated. Maintenance is held to a minimum, running to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of investment cost per year.



ROTO-CONER 
Open-Wind Cones for Knitting

WARPING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

TEXTILE BULLETIN • May 15, 1946

A. Rhyne and Robert C. Rhyne. M. H. Rhyne is president of the concern; Charles A. Rhyne, secretary-treasurer; and Robert C. Rhyne, vice-president and assistant treasurer. The firm will be known as the Rhyne Mfg. Co.

RANLO, N. C.—The former Rex-Hanover Mills Co. is now operating as Rex Mills, Inc., with a total of 63,400 spindles on combed yarns. This is the result of a transaction earlier this year whereby the Rex-Hanover plants at Gastonia, N. C., were turned over to Textiles, Inc., in exchange for the latter firm's Priscilla Plant, located in Ranlo.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Railway Supply & Mfg. Co. has

purchased controlling interest in Lane Cotton Mills Co. There will be no change in the personnel or operating management of the company, but the new controllers plan to expand the property. Lane has approximately 60,000 spindles, 2,300 looms, both raw stock and indigo dyeing, and does its own finishing and sanforizing. It is engaged in manufacturing a line of fabrics for work clothes, play suits, sportswear, draperies, upholstery and other seat cover materials.

LYMAN, S. C.—Pacific Mills has announced plans to transfer its product research laboratories from East Newark, N. J., where they were located during the war, to Lyman. At Lyman the company will continue research activities on various textiles, including the (Continued on Page 74)

Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic
and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS



BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE: James E. McNeely, Jr., left, a veteran of three years' service in the Army Air Forces, has joined the sales and engineering department of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. as the company's representative with headquarters at Gastonia, N. C. Mr. McNeely is an alumnus of the North Carolina State College school of textiles. Prior to entering the service and for a period following his discharge he was connected with Erwin Cotton Mills Co. at Cooleemee, N. C. . . . Robert Ray has been discharged from the Navy and has accepted the position of general overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Oakland Plant of the Kendall Co. at Newberry, S. C. . . . W. Clark Erwin, former Reeves Pulley Co. representative with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., has been released from service with the Navy and has accepted a position with Locke Cotton Mills Co. at Concord, N. C., and Randolph Mills, Inc., Franklinville, N. C. . . . Joseph H. Windle, Jr., left, has joined Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. as its Southern agent following 33 months' destroyer and submarine duty with the Navy. He and his family will make their home in the Greenville-Spartanburg area of South Carolina. . . . Dr. Eugene W. Roelofs, recently released from active duty with the Army Air Forces, has joined the



staff of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., where he will concentrate on the institute's steam sanitation research program. . . . Stanley Whiteway, advertising manager of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., at Philadelphia, Pa., prior to entering the Army three years ago, has returned to the firm as director of publicity. John Reinhardt continues as advertising manager.

George P. Torrence has resigned as vice-president and general manager of Rayon Machinery Corp. at Cleveland, Ohio, to become executive vice-president of Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill.



Louis P. Batson, left, has resigned as director of sales for the Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., to become general manager of Mountain City Foundry and Machine Co., producer of the Hunt Loom

Spreader and other patented machinery devices. Mr. Batson has been well known in the Southern textile industry for many years.

Job J. Mills, textile engineer and consultant, has resigned from the McPherson Co. at Greenville, S. C., to devote his entire time to assisting mills with modernization planning, manufacturing problems and the processing of synthetic and blended fabrics. His present business address is 57 Cammer Avenue, Greenville.

Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, who played an important part in the development of nylon by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.,



Inc., has been elected a vice-president of the company. . . . Hood Worthington has been appointed assistant director of the recently organized engineering research section in Du Pont's rayon technical division.

Gaylord Davis, left, has been elected general counsel, treasurer and secretary of the American Enka Corp., according to an announcement by the rayon manufacturing concern. Mr. Davis has resigned as a member of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, New York City law firm, in order to accept his new position.



Alwin A. Gloetzner has been named chief of the sales and engineering staff which represents the New Departure Division of General Motors Corp. in southern and western Maryland, Virginia, eastern Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Headquarters for this Southeastern territory are at 1154 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

Margot Herzog, left, has been named fashion director of the Cotton Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council, it is announced by the two organizations. For the past 15 years she has been connected with McCall's Corp. in the sales promotion of patterns and in the merchandising and designing of promotions planned for retail presentation. For the last

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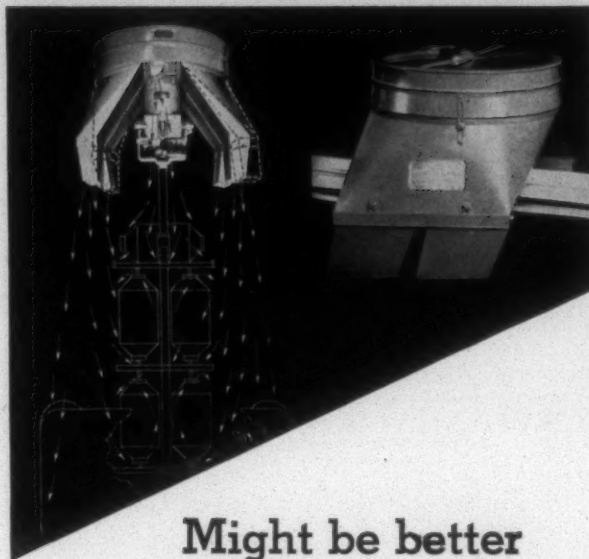
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RUBBER COVERED ROLLS

RUBBER AND ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

"Better Service"
FROM A SOUTHERN MILL

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
NORTH CHARLESTON PLANT
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.



Might be better to Clean by Hand

Rigged with ParksTurbo Traveling Cleaners, frames are blown off every three or four minutes.

Lint and fly do not get a chance to be spun into the yarn. They are shooed away.

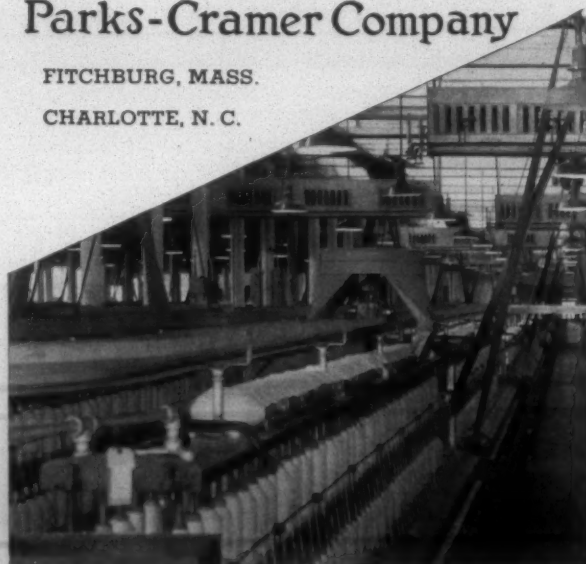
Hand cleaning, done as often or as regularly, might be better. But what spinner would want to fan a frame (not to mention five or six) fifteen or twenty times an hour? Or who would want her to?

ParksTurbo Traveling Cleaners take the drudgery out of spinners' work—and earn their keep besides.

Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

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STARCHES
for all
Textile Purposes

Offering a Personalized
Service to Industry Since
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Clinton, Iowa
QUALITY • UNIFORMITY • SERVICE

four years she styled the store and personal wardrobe of the Maid of Cotton.

John M. Hamrick, executive of several textile mills at Gaffney, S. C., has been elected president of the South Carolina Junior Chamber of Commerce.

R. E. Henry, prominent textile executive of Greenville, S. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. . . . Herman Cone, president of Proximity Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., has been appointed a member of the N.A.M. labor-management relations committee. . . . W. S. Coulter, secretary and treasurer of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, has been named to the N.A.M. tax administration committee.

John W. Clark, president and treasurer of Locke Cotton Mills Co. at Concord, N. C., and Randolph Mills, Inc., at Franklinville, N. C., has been elected president of the North Carolina State College General Alumni Association.

Miss Sara Sutton has been named assistant to J. F. Nicholl, head of plastic fabrics development in the Lumite Division of Chicopee Mfg. Corp. She will specialize in development of plastic fabrics for upholstery and similar uses.

Everett C. Drake, formerly office manager at Huntsville (Ala.) Mfg. Co., has been appointed assistant to the vice-president of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., which operates the Huntsville plant.

Earl Smith, formerly associated with Whitney (S. C.) Mills, Inc., has been appointed secretary and assistant treasurer of Startex Mills at Spratanburg, S. C.

T. J. Reames, formerly athletic director of Parker High School at Greenville, S. C., has been named personnel manager for Abbeville (S. C.) Mills Corp. He succeeds Ralph Segee, who has accepted a similar post with Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

William J. McGeough of Providence, R. I., has been elected executive vice-president of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Lawrence, Mass.

J. Spencer Love, president of Burlington Mills Corp., has been elected a trustee of the New York (N. Y.) Trust Co.

K. P. Lewis, president of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., has been named to the transportation committee of the Durham (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce.

M. A. Enloe has resigned as overseer of carding at Plant No. 3 of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, to become superintendent of Worth Spinning Co., Stony Point, N. C. At Charlotte he has been succeeded by B. R. Adams of Kingsport, Tenn.

Dr. E. T. Lessig has been named manager of textile control in the tire division of B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. He has been with Goodrich since 1931 and has spent much of his time on textile research.

A. Stanley Llewellyn, who recently resigned as general manager of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverside Mills at Enoree, S. C., has purchased a foundry at Camden, S. C., and is operating it as Llewellyn Iron Works.

Armand S. Duval has been named assistant to T. H. Schuman, head of the textiles branch of the War Assets Administration consumer goods division.

Leonard Shapiro has resigned as director of textile research for Warwick Chemical Co. to accept a corresponding position with Alrose Chemical Co.

C. P. Joslyn, manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. chemical products division, Akron, Ohio, has been presented a 20-year service pin marking the completion of two decades with the firm.

Dr. Robert P. Parker has been named assistant to Dr. M. L. Crossley, research director of the Calco Chemical Division, Amer-

ican Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. . . . Dr. Dale R. Eberhart has been appointed a research fellow in the Calco Division.

Donald D. Pascal, manager of the Midwestern Division of National Starch Products, Inc., has been elected an assistant vice-president of the firm.

OBITUARY

Leroy Springs, II, 21, only son of Elliott Springs, president of Springs Cotton Mills, died May 12 in an airplane accident which occurred near Lancaster, S. C. He had entered Georgia School of Technology following his recent discharge from the Army Air Forces. The young man was the namesake of his paternal grandfather, founder of Springs Cotton Mills. Besides his father, he is survived by his mother and a sister.

James Eastwood, president of the textile machinery firm of Benjamin Eastwood Co., died this month at Paterson, N. J. He had been directing the company's activities since 1899.

Mrs. A. Dewey Carter, 46, wife of the president of A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., died May 8 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. She is survived by her husband, son, daughter, five sisters and two brothers.

John Thomas McManus, 48, vice-president of the Lincoln Bleachery and Dye Works unit of Lonsdale (R. I.) Co., died May 8 following an operation at Pawtucket, R. I. A leader in the textile finishing field, he is survived by his widow, two daughters and a son.

J. B. Parker, 62, superintendent of Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills, died this month following a long illness. He had been associated with Bibb Mfg. Co. prior to joining Moultrie 16 years ago. He is survived by four brothers.

For the Textile Industry's Use

Goodrich Issues Geon Polyvinyl Handbook

Featured by tables outlining suggested applications and giving full details of properties, a 16-page booklet on its Geon polyvinyl materials has been published by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and is available upon request. The company manufactures polyvinyl resins, plastics, and latices as well as other plastic materials and chemicals, operating two Geon plants in Louisville, Ky., and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and a semi-works plant at Avon Lake, Ohio. Service

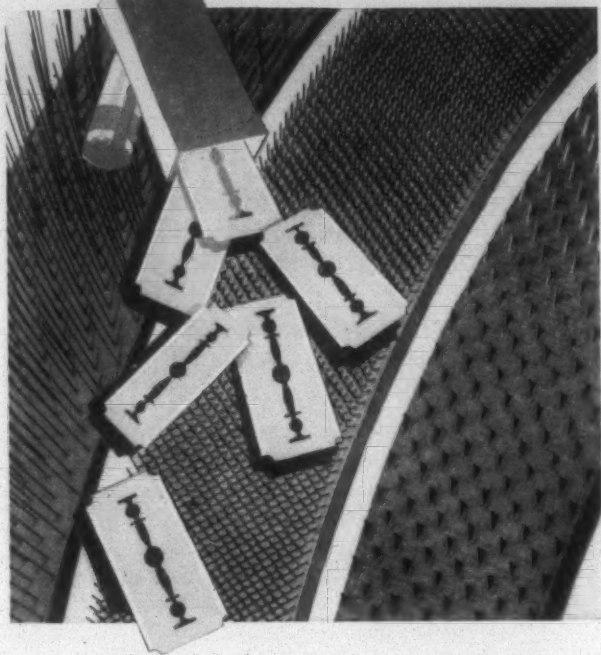
laboratories are in the main offices in Cleveland.

The booklet describes the four Geon resins, two polymers and two copolymers of vinyl chloride, discusses the many variations possible and lists properties. Methods for processing are outlined. A list of uses for Geon resins includes hospital sheeting and oxygen tents, shower curtains, umbrellas, awnings, curtains, table cloths, wearing apparel, shoes, belts, book covers, raincoats and foul weather clothing, automotive and household upholstery.

Discussion of Geon plastics, to-

gether with tables on electrical and chemical properties, methods of compounding and effects of various compounding practices comprise one section. Another is devoted to Geon latices, stable colloidal dispersion of a special type of vinyl chloride resin in water, and plastic latex, among newest developments in this field, pioneered by the company. Suggested applications for dipped, spread or machine coated methods are listed, among them being coated thread for shoe stitching, tuft binder and stiffener for rugs, luggage and upholstery fabrics, proofing of all weights of fabrics, includ-

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than its BLADE**



**And a card is no better
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Your face tells you that your safety razor needs a new blade, but the stock in a card can't complain about the condition or the suitability of the clothing you are using. Eternal vigilance in the card room is your only guarantee of efficiency and Ashworth service men can be of great help to you in this respect. They know from experience which is the best clothing for the purpose. They can also, if you desire, inspect your cards at regular intervals, free of charge, and recommend a repair program which will involve minimum expense and minimum loss of productive time.

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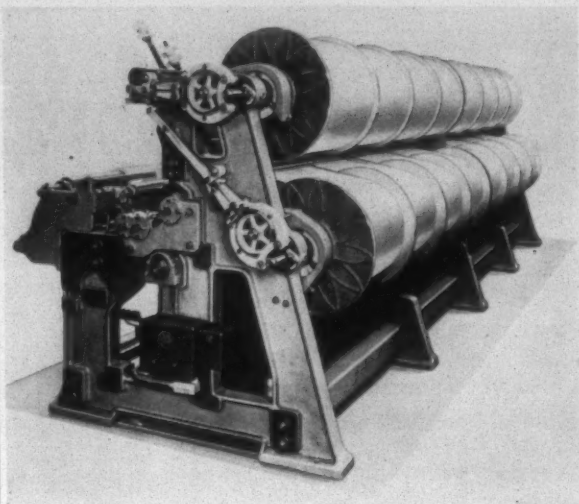
Fall River*†† Worcester*† Philadelphia*†† Atlanta††
Greenville†† Charlotte †† Dallas†† (Textile Sply. Co.)
*Factory †Repair Shop ‡Distributing Point

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in leading knitting mills throughout the country, demonstrating its superiority, unexcelled speed, and quality of production.

Speed, economy, safety, and ease of operation have been stressed and welded into a harmonious whole. You may inspect this machine in our showrooms under actual mill conditions, so that you can see, judge, and compare for yourself.

This American-made machine takes 21-inch flange diameter beams, also the conventional 13¾-inch flange diameter beams. Reiner offers warping equipment to take up to 24-inch flange diameter beams in all commercial widths. Ask for special folder.

To buy Reiner products means ready access to a fully interrelated line of machinery and their replacement parts—it means advice and services by Reiner experts—in short, the fullest backing of an organization that has pioneered in the field of textile machinery since 1903.

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ing cotton, silk, nylon, viscose rayon, wool felt, asbestos and glass fibers, and coated threads for weaving of fabrics.

New Electric Meter Body Measures High Viscosity

A new electric meter body with sealed armature, eliminating external seals and insuring better measurement of high viscosity fluids and gassing liquids, has been introduced by the Brown Instrument Co. division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. The new meter body was developed, according to L. Morton Morley, vice-president and general sales manager for Brown, to meet specific requirements of the chemical and petroleum industries, particularly for measuring flow of viscous liquids that are heated to permit pumping, or heated as a step in the process to which the liquids are subjected. The new electric meter body has been successfully employed in preliminary tests by several large petroleum and chemical processors, said Mr. Morley, who briefed the advantages resulting from the development as follows:

"Satisfactory operation is obtained when measuring fluids that are highly viscous at normal temperatures. Meter response is improved and, when fluid is placed directly in the meter body, neither seal pots nor liquid purging is required. The meter is essentially self-venting, high pressure connections being centrally located above the float chamber. The new armature assembly is sealed, protected and lubricated by a mercury fill, being repositioned by smaller variations in differential pressure. In addition to its suitability for high viscosity measurement the new meter body can successfully measure hydrofluoric acid, mixtures of hydrofluoric acid and hydrocarbons, and volatile fluids with other characteristics."

General Floorcraft Catalogs Floor Maintenance Machines

Beautiful Floors—The Easy Way, a new catalog put out by General Floorcraft, Inc., manufacturer of industrial and household floor maintenance machines, emphasizes the importance of fine, well-kept floors and of precision-built appliances for properly maintaining them. The booklet explains that General Floorcraft machines are tooled to tolerances of one ten-thousandths of

an inch. The booklet claims a high engineering excellence for General machines.

General Floorcraft's line of machines are illustrated and described in detail with specifications of all standard machines for industrial and other uses, also attachments and accessories. Requests for copies of the catalog should be sent to General Floorcraft, Inc., 333 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N. Y.

United Electric Controls Issues New Catalog

A new catalog giving complete information and engineering details on all thermostats and pressure switches manufactured by United Electric Controls Co., 69-71 A Street, Boston 27, Mass., has just been published by the company. Each type of thermostat and pressure switch is illustrated by photographs and line drawings. Accompanying tables detail adjustment, differential, switch action, etc., of each model. The catalog is available upon request.

Victor Chemical Works Maps Expansion Plan

Sales of Victor Chemical Works, major producer of elemental phosphorus and phosphate chemicals, reached an all-time high of \$16,547,880 in 1945, August Kochs, president, reported recently in his annual message to stockholders. Sales were 11 per cent greater than the \$14,934,280 volume in 1944.

Mr. Kochs' message revealed that the company is expanding its chemical and engineering research and development work and that manufacturing projects for the immediate future will involve an expenditure for new and improved facilities of approximately \$5,000,000. Commenting that Victor Chemical's progress and further development depends to a large degree on the results of its research, Mr. Kochs said expenditures for such work in 1945 were increased 75 per cent over the previous year. Because of the shortage of material and labor during the war years, he said, no major changes in equipment and processes could be made.

A program of modernization and improvement of existing plants, which are located in Chicago Heights, Ill., Mount Pleasant and Nashville, Tenn.,

will require the expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 out of current funds. The program is to be carried forward as expeditiously as possible, he said. To meet anticipated demands, a tract of land of 110 acres on the Anclote River, near Tarpon Springs, Fla., located conveniently to important raw materials, especially Florida phosphate rock, with access to the sea, and with a good supply of electric power available, was purchased. A new electric-furnace elemental phosphorus plant and a plant extension at another location will require an investment of approximately \$4,000,000, he said.

New Engineering Concern Organized in New York

The formation of David Gordon & Co., Inc., chemical and mechanical engineers, with headquarters at 29 Broadway, New York City, has been effected. Samuel G. Adams is chairman of the firm's board; Albert de Chiara, president; David Gordon, executive vice-president; and Warren L. Walsh, treasurer and secretary. The activities of the company are under the direct supervision of Mr. Gordon.

The new firm offers complete engineering services to domestic and foreign industry on entire projects or selected portions of such projects involving process development, plant design, procurement of equipment and materials, construction and operation. It will advise investors on the effect of present and probable future developments in technology upon their interests, appraise existing plants and equipment, prepare market surveys on chemical or mechanical products, and offer other services.

Nuodex Announces Line Of Fungicide Concentrates

A line of fungicide concentrates to meet mildew and rotproofing needs has been announced by the Nuodex Products Co., Inc., of Elizabeth, N. J. These new fungicides are a direct result of extensive research activity to supplement the metallic naphthenates of which Nuodex is the leading producer. Marketed under the trade name Nuocides, the fungicides are solutions or liquid emulsion bases designed for controlling mildew or rot in processes in the textile and other industries and in the finished products they produce.

The Nuocides can be processed,

without heating, into ready-to-use preservatives, or added in chemical processes. A high degree of resistance to mildew and rotting can be imparted to textiles and other products with Nuocides. The complete Nuocide line includes both solvent and water soluble types. It includes materials which are "microbiostatic" in that they arrest or inhibit microbial growth; and others which are "microbiocidal," in that they destroy the micro-organisms.

Rumford Works Expands Chemical Division Staff

J. Whitney MacDonald, attorney and personnel director of Rumford (R. I.) Chemical Works, has been appointed an assistant to the president of the firm, succeeding Daniel B. Curll, Jr., resigned. Mr. MacDonald, a graduate of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and Harvard Law School, will serve as administrative co-ordinator in the chemical division and continue as company attorney.

Other changes in the firm's administrative staff include the promotion of Arthur H. Razee, a member of the technical service department, to manager of chemical service and sales.

Irving G. Loxley, a member of the chemical sales department, has been promoted to assistant manager of chemical sales. Frank Cutter, a member of the technical service department, has been appointed sales statistician. Joseph C. Harvey, Jr., recently discharged from the Army, has been appointed to the sales department.

R.C.A. Victor Introduces Metal Particle Arrestor

An electronic Sherlock Holmes made of metal and plastics, which will "spot and arrest" metal particles of any kind which may be "hiding out" in non-metallic industrial materials, was introduced recently at the 20th Chemical Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York City. Designed and built by the R.C.A. Victor Division of the Radio Corp. of America, this latest industrial "wonder tool" is expected to be invaluable for the protection of quality and prevention of machinery damage and lost production time in foods, plastics, rubber, textiles, lumber, paper, explosives, and many other industries.

The reaction set up in the device when metal is present in materials be-

ing inspected can be used to light a warning lamp, ring a bell, stop a continuous process, mark the contaminated object, or deflect it into a special channel or receptacle for rejects. Objects or materials can be passed through the inspection aperture on an endless conveyor belt or by means of a chute. The device will accommodate conveyor speeds up to 600 feet per minute without impairment of inspection efficiency.

The completely self-contained unit is 43 inches long by 15 inches wide, with an over-all height of 20 inches plus the height of the aperture, which may vary from four to 12 inches to meet product requirements.

Blaw-Knox Supertherm Described In Booklet

Details of the Blaw-Knox Supertherm System of process heating, which uses superheated water, are described in a booklet just issued by the Blaw-Knox Co.

With the Blaw-Knox Supertherm System, coils of various materials are used, and all pipe connections are made without going through the walls or the bottom of the vats and kiers. Dye-houses using the Supertherm System

Modern Package and Rotary Dyeing Machines

ALL STAINLESS STEEL

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GRAHAM, N. C.

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find that treated goods are never soiled, fog formation is reduced to a minimum, and starting up becomes almost instantaneous.

The Blaw-Knox booklet, which discusses the benefits of superheated water systems in detail, also advises that company engineers are available, without cost or obligation, for the study of specific heating problems arising in various types of industries. The booklet may be obtained by writing to the Poper Piping Division, Blaw-Knox Co., 1525 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Hewitt-Robins Catalog Illustrates Belting Line

Designed to aid all industrial plants and maintenance men in the selection of the right equipment for the job, a new belting catalog has just been published by Hewitt Rubber Division of Hewitt-Robins, Inc. Information in the two-color loose leaf publication includes specifications on the company's wide line of conveyor, transmission and elevator belting sold under the brand names of Monarch, Ajax and Conservo. Maintenance suggestions advise users

how to prolong the life of belts and avoid costly production delays.

Many uses of Hewitt's belts are illustrated by plant photographs; belt constructions are shown by sectional drawings. The entire catalog is written in simple non-technical terms. Belt users may secure a copy of the catalog by writing Hewitt-Robins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Literature On Koroseal Is Issued By Goodrich

Titled *Koroseal, The Modern Flexible Material for Industry*, an attractive 18-page booklet has just been published by B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. Koroseal is the plastic developed by the company's researchers which made the entire polyvinyl chloride group of chemicals commercially available. Following a short history of the development, the booklet outlines the material's resistance to destructive elements, including corrosives, oils and solvents, flame, water, moisture, heat and ageing, sunlight and oxidation. Mechanical properties, including adhesion to other materials, flexing, machining qualities, abrasion resistance,

coefficient of friction, hardness, impact strength, tensile strength, elongation, compressibility, compression set and dielectric strength are comprehensively discussed.

Physical aspects of Koroseal, including weight, volume, stability, contamination and toxicity, odor and taste and color also are described. Various forms in which the material is available, including sheets, molded articles, tape, gels, solutions, extruded forms and coated goods are given. Numerous industrial applications of Koroseal in all its forms are pictured and described, with a chapter devoted to consumer uses of the material.

Lubrication In Textile Industry Is Discussed

Factors which relate to lubrication in the textile industry are considered in the March issue of *Lubrication*, a technical publication devoted to the selection and use of lubricants and published by The Texas Co., 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Completing the issue, a lubrication chart is offered by the company, to determine the proper oils and greases to use on all types of textile machinery. Copies are available upon request.

Dugas Fire Extinguishers Are Subjected To Tests

Although Dugas dry chemical extinguishers are not listed by the approval agencies as suitable for use on ordinary combustibles, it is recognized that they will quickly reduce the flames from burning wood, paper, rags and similar materials, and that the dry chemical which settles on the unburned portions keeps the fire at a smoldering stage and prevents it from again bursting into flames. The peculiar effectiveness of Ansul dry chemical in quickly subduing flames in reducing Class A combustibles to a smoldering stage has now been given limited recognition by the Factory Mutual Laboratories after extensive tests.

In the fire tests made by the Factory Mutual Laboratories, it was found that the dry chemical could be widely spread over an endangered area when expelled from the gas-pressure type extinguishers, the surface fires were quickly extinguished, and the dry chemical on unburned surfaces produced a marked fire-retardant effect which limited the spread of the flame. In cases where the

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cotton lint had depth, slow smoldering continued under the surface although a small amount of water from fire pails or from the commonly used garden spray nozzles easily completed extinguishment.

As a result of the favorable performance of Dugas dry chemical extinguishers in these tests, field tests have been arranged in which the units have been placed in a number of cotton mills. The experience has been favorable in that no failures to control the fires have been found to date.

New Line Is Offered By United States Gauge

The United States Gauge Division of American Machine and Metals, Inc., announces the introduction of a complete new line of streamlined gauges in a modernized, eye-appealing design. Engineers of the company, working with the topmost designers, have succeeded in developing gauges described as superior in construction, appearance and readability. The working parts of these new instruments are said to be the culmination of years of experience in instrument engineering and new-materials research. The streamlines of

the neutral gray case are heightened by a striking ivory-toned dial with contrasting red and black graduations. U. S. G. claims longer life under adverse conditions for its smart new group of gauges. Further information may be secured from the company at 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

C.E.D. Issues Handbook On International Trade

The Committee for Economic Development has announced publication of a new handbook dealing with international trade in the post-war period. Wayne C. Taylor, former president of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and present chairman of C.E.D.'s international trade committee, said the handbook is designed to assist manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and retailers whose plans for post-war expansion of their enterprises include export and import trade operations. Prepared by C.E.D.'s international foreign trade committee, the handbook represents the combined experience of experts in international trade. The handbook sets forth practical steps to which a businessman, whether already engaged in international trade or just planning to

enter the international market for the first time, should give consideration, Mr. Taylor said.

The report discusses in detail ten major steps in planning international trade activity, including both the import and export phases. It includes an index of foreign trade terms, abbreviations and definitions. Copies of the *International Trade Handbook* are available from the Committee for Economic Development, 285 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.; and directly through the co-operating organizations to their members.

V.I.T. Films To Train Ex-Servicemen for Jobs

V. I. T. Films (Visual Industrial Training) has been established with offices at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, to specialize in the production of training sound slides and motion pictures for the textile industry. The firm believes that, since servicemen were trained in their Army jobs by visual methods, the need of communicating facts and knowledge about textile mill operations to ex-servicemen through the medium of films, has become imperative. V. I. T. Films has

Nutting Floor Trucks, Rubber Wheels, Casters Barrett Lift-Trucks, Skids, Portable Elevators Elwell-Parker Electric Trucks and Tractors

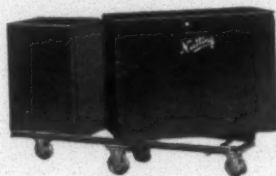


Fig. 304

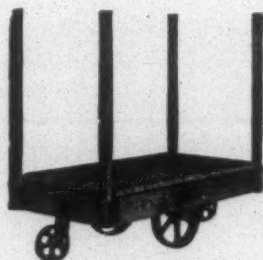


Fig. 11

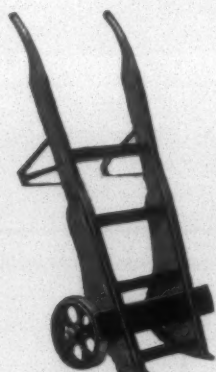


Fig. 64-15



Fig. 53

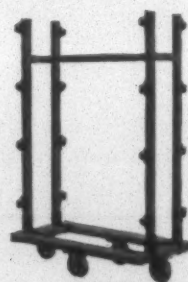
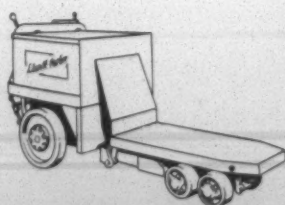


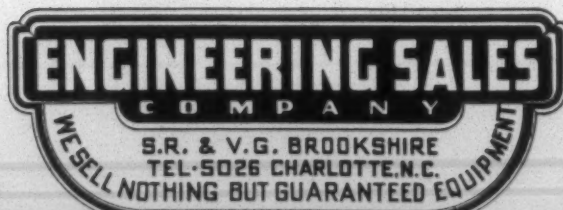
Fig. 310

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commissioned Werner Textile Consultants, Inc., of New York City to be their technical advisors in the production of a series of sound slides the first of which will deal with raw material waste and its prevention in textile mills.

Sylvania Corp. To Sell Ceglin Finishes Direct

Sylvania Industrial Corp. has organized a sales and technical division to handle its Ceglin textile finishes, and in line with its customary sales policy on other products, will sell directly to the trade in the future. Until recently Aridye Corp. and Aqua-Sec Corp. have been acting as sales agents for these finishes.

In announcing this change in its distribution set-up the company pointed out that with the increased quantities of Ceglin available with the end of the war, a growing number of textile firms are using it on many types of cloth. Methods of applying Ceglin finishes are covered in a technical booklet recently issued by the company. Sylvania will maintain a technical staff to assist manufacturers on application procedure, and under the new marketing arrangement salesmen and technical men will operate as a unit, with offices at 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

With a new process developed by Sylvania, knitted or woven rayon fabrics can be stabilized without pre-shrinking, according to the terms of a patent issued to the company. In the process the fabric is padded with an alkali soluble, water insoluble cellulose ether, such as Sylvania's Ceglin. Usually, when strongly alkaline solutions are applied to viscose rayon, adverse swelling of the fabric occurs, but this

process avoids that difficulty by carrying out the treatment at a temperature high enough so that the alkali in the solution does not have that effect.

After this treatment, the cellulose ether is coagulated on the cloth while the fabric is maintained at the desired dimensions. It forms a tough film around each fiber and tends to fix the position of the yarns and fibers in the fabric, and in that way stabilize it to size. While the alkali soluble cellulose ethers have been known since their invention by Dr. Leon Lilienfeld around 1920, Sylvania's new process is claimed to be the first successful application of them to viscose rayon materials.

Frank W. Kunze Co. To Distribute Raw Silk

Frank W. Kunze Co., Inc., with headquarters at 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, has been organized to deal in raw and thrown silk. It is reported that the company already is engaged in importing raw silk from China and Italy. Officers of the company are Frank W. Kunze, president; A. Harry Feldman, treasurer; and Merwin R. Haskell, treasurer. The last two men are officials of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc.

Glass Fibers, Inc., Formed To Process Staple Items

Formation of Glass Fibers, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, has been announced by Randolph H. Barnard, former director and executive vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Co., who will be president and general manager of the new company, which will market and manufacture by a new process a line of staple glass fiber products, as well as glass wool. The company has purchased

a large tract of land and a building in Maumee, Ohio, a suburb of Toledo. Construction of a factory and laboratory unit is under way.

No One System Best For Pigment Coloring

In the past most textile plants have been content to use one particular system for applying pigment colors, states Aridye Corp. in noting that no one system is best for all purposes, with the result that printers and dyers are finding it necessary to familiarize themselves with four methods. Aridye pigment colors may be applied to a wide range of fabrics by any one of the four systems, states the company.

Best known of the systems is the water-in-oil emulsion method, with the three-phase operation gradually being accepted as an improvement over the original two-phase method. The second system is the oil-in-water emulsion, as yet not widely adopted, although it is considered to have certain theoretical advantages over the first method in dyeing some types of fabrics such as acetate rayons. Solvent dispersion is the third system, which, through various modifications, is employed in lacquer printing as well as dyeing, flameproofing and mildewproofing heavy cotton fabrics in one continuous operation. The fourth system, aqueous dispersion, is the oldest of them all. Since the 18th Century it has been a common method of printing with pigment colors by effecting an aqueous dispersion or paste using albumen as a bonding agent. During the last several years other types of bonding agents, such as modified starch and alkali-soluble cellulose ethers, have been introduced. Recent Aridye research has evolved a process of this type for pigment dyeing of fibreglass fabrics.

Wide Use of New Resin Finish Is Predicted

Greatly expanded use of sheer fabrics such as organdy, voile, net, lace, dotted swiss, marquisette, etc., is predicted by Richard E. Sumner, manager of the textile resin department of the American Cyanamid Co., as a result of a recently developed resin finish.

Consumer demand for sheer fabrics for apparel and home furnishings has been limited up to now because of the tendency of sheers to wilt, to lose their shape, to lose most of their crispness



Shown above are two trucks recently put in operation by Simmons Plating Works of Atlanta, Ga., to service the Southern textile industry. The firm features Super-Chrome plating, an extra-hard chromium plating for flyers, twister rollers, spinning and twister rings, etc., which is said to prevent rust and corrosion, reduce friction and result in longer wear. Simmons also offers cadmium and zinc plating and is equipped to repair and balance flyers in addition to plating them. Requests for service by one of the two trucks, or other inquiries, should be addressed to the firm at 219 Pryor Street, S.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

when wet and after washing. Treatment with Sheersset resin, a melamine compound developed by American Cyanamid Co., is said to eliminate these disadvantages and makes sheers more attractive to the consumer. The finish is designed for application by mills. Laboratory and mill tests have shown that when used on a well constructed material, Sheersset will control shrinkage and stretching and impart a lasting crispness of hand.

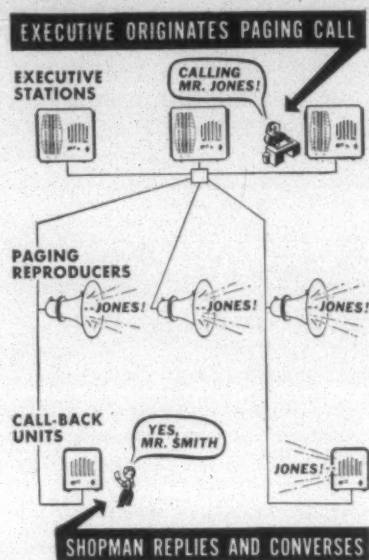
This resin was used on a large scale during the war to treat nylon and cotton insect netting. Due to the extreme humidity and heavy rainfall in the Pacific theatre, ordinary insect netting sagged, lost shape, and became completely useless. Treatment of the netting with Sheersset resin stabilized the weave and gave it permanent crispness. Many millions of yards were so treated for the armed forces.

Sheersset resin is the latest of a series of textile finishes developed by American Cyanamid's textile resin department, the best known of which is Lanaset resin for wool shrinkage control.

Executone Unit Designed For Industrial Paging

Executone's new Model C-18 is a combined call-back and sound reproducer unit designed especially for use with high noise level coverage plant communication systems. It can be used with combination intercom and amplified voice-paging systems having any number of fully intercommunicating

master stations, trumpet speakers, and other standard reproducers. This call-back unit is designed to double the efficiency of the intercompaging system by reproducing the paging call clearly, and distinctly and by permitting the person called to reply and converse directly with the executive originating the call.



In actual operation, any executive, receptionist, or telephone operator having an intercom master station on his desk can originate a paging call in addition to having regular two-way intercommunication with all other master stations. To page, he depresses the paging button on his master station and calls by name the person he wishes to locate and speak to. The amplified

paging call is reproduced by trumpet speakers and C-18 units which give complete voice coverage of the entire office, plant, or factory area.

On hearing his name called, the person paged locates a call-back reproducer station, depresses the key and automatically is connected directly to the executive who originated the paging call. All other amplified reproducers and call-back units are automatically silenced while the two-way conversation is in progress. While a paging and reply call is in operation, a busy signal light illuminates automatically on any other master station attempting to use the paging system.

Housed in a walnut cabinet, this unit is 7¼ inches high, 6½ inches wide and 5½ inches deep. It is manufactured by Executone, Inc., 415 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

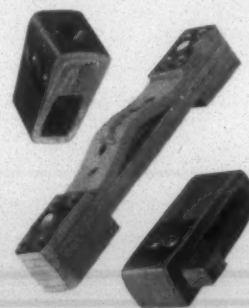
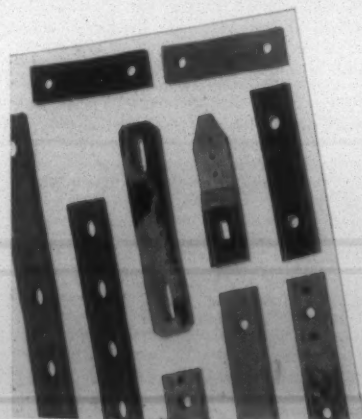
Bristol Issues Bulletin On pH Control Instruments

Bristol Co., Waterbury 91, Conn., has announced a new bulletin, No. pH1302, describing its line of pH control instruments. Bristol continuous pH controllers and recorders are described in detail including electrode assemblies and accessories. The bulletin includes engineering and technical information relative to pH theory and measurement. A variety of actual installations are described; with chart records, photographs and flow diagrams included. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the company.



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● Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

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Position as Overseer or Shift Foreman in Spinning. 45 years of age; married; temperate; good manager of help. Now employed. Experienced on cotton and rayon. Good references.

Address "Spinner," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

Cotton Mill Manager-Superintendent

College graduate with experience in cotton carding and spinning; knowledge of processing rayon blends preferred but not essential. Mill has approximately 12,000 spindles and is located in the South. The following qualifications are necessary: absolute reliability, friendly personality, ability to handle people, aggressiveness. Position offers good salary and fine prospects for the future with a large well-known organization. Please write fully, giving experience, background and references.

Write "Manager-Superintendent,"
care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

General Manager by medium Southern grey goods mill in Carolinas. Must have had experience as a buyer and classifier of cottons. Reply in confidence, stating past experience and salary expected. If acceptable, references will be required.

Reply to "General Manager,"
care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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WANTED — Position as Superintendent of Yarn Twine or Weaving Mill. Age 38; sober and dependable. Address "Dependable," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

OVERSEER OF WEAVING would like to have job with some reliable mill in Alabama or Georgia. Now employed but would like to make a change for good reason. 22 years' experience in weaving department; also experienced on dobby and all kinds of plain weaving; capable of handling weave room of large capacity. Can give best of recommendations. Sober and reliable. Age 41; married. Would consider other locations than Alabama and Georgia. Write "Reliable," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

YOUNG MAN, now employed as Overseer of Weaving, would consider making change. Thoroughly experienced on box and broad looms, using rayon, wool or cotton. Address "Weaver," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as general overseer of weaving—several years' experience as overseer on cotton and rayon, plain and fancy. 40 years of age, good health, sober, employed at present and can furnish good reference. Write "B. W.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as Overseer or Assistant Overseer of Carding. Would prefer South America or some foreign country. Would accept job anywhere. At present employed. Can furnish references. Age 37, sober and hard worker. Write "M. E. B.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Overseer of Weaving; now employed but desire to make a change. Thoroughly experienced on C. & K. and Draper looms of all types. Running all types of yarns and weaves. Address "L. D.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Job as overhauler, machinery erector, card-cloth or trouble-man. Would consider firm establishment job. Long experience; can give good reference; will come on short notice. Write "Trouble Man," care of Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Spinner or Carder and Spinner. Would consider assistant superintendent. Long experience in both; strictly sober; good habits; married. Can come on short notice; will go anywhere. Write "Spinner-Carder," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Spinning and finishing overseer wants job with mill in Carolinas. 21 years' experience in spinning cotton and rayon blends, also spooling, twisting and winding warping. Now employed but want to make a change. Reply to "N-N," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

Position Wanted

YOUNG MAN (37), who was reared with and knows and understands Textile Workers, wants position as Employment or Personnel Manager with Textile Company in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Has thorough business training, plus more than five years' experience in U. S. Army as Personnel Officer, Military and Civilian (in U. S. and Europe). Best of references. Interested employers please contact CWO J. L. Fowler, Chief Mil. Pers. Br., Fort Story, Va., stating when and where interview may be arranged.

WANTED

Assistant Overseer of Carding, large coarse cotton mill.

Write "D-M," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

Overseer for Winding and Twisting Departments. Must be experienced on Abbott and Roto-coner. House with water works and lights furnished. Good opportunity for right man.

Write "Winding," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

Second Hand in Spinning. Large S. C. mill. Give full information as to age, experience and education.

Write "R-P," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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Position as Overseer of Weaving. Long experience on cotton. Good references.

Address "L. L. H.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED

Would like to have job as Second Hand of Spinning Room. Have had about 15 years' experience on regular and long draft spinning. Will consider any offers anywhere in Southern States.

Write to "Pat," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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Army Launches New Procurement Plan

Climaxing many months of planning and research, the Army Quartermaster Corps has launched a textile procurement program designed to insure proper clothing of this country's armed forces. Roughly 100,000,000 yards of textiles are involved. Using as a basis, a contemplated Army of 1,500,000 men, to be scaled down to approximately 1,070,000 by July 1, 1947, the Office of the Quartermaster General, bearing in mind current market conditions, is seeking to negotiate contracts at this time with deliveries scheduled to begin during the last quarter of 1946 and running through all of 1947.

Fully cognizant of swiftly changing conditions as related to manufacturers' costs, the Quartermaster Corps in deviating from its recent policy by requesting long-term contracts has inaugurated a new procedure by incorporating a revision of price clause in its supplementary contract provisions. Under this clause contractors will be afforded protection against possible increase in manufacturing and raw material costs during the life of the contract.

The wool procurement has already gotten under way with invitations to bid forwarded to the trade by the Quartermaster Purchasing Office in New York City on 1,500,000 yards of cloth, wool, napped, 21.5 ounces, O.D. 36, 56 inches; also on 9,000,000 yards of cloth, wool, flannel, 10.5 ounces, O.D. 33, 56 inches and 10,700,000 yards of cloth, wool, serge, 18 ounces, O.D. 33, 56 inches. The stipulation is made that suppliers must furnish all domestic wool, stock dyed. Color of the woolen fabrics is specified to conform to regulations calling for all officers and enlisted men to be dressed alike by June 30, 1948.

Yardage sought in cotton textiles will be somewhat larger than in woolens, but it is pointed out that the aggregate amount is but a small percentage of this country's current huge production. Contracts will be placed for 13,000,000 square yards of oxford, nine ounces; 14,000,000 square yards of poplin, four ounces and/or 3.2 ounces broadcloth; 15,000,000 square yards of uniform twill, 8.2. ounces; 6,500,000 square yards of albert twill; 9,000,000 square yards of drill, 7.5 ounces; 7,500,000 square yards of print cloth, 3.3 ounces, and 2,500,000 yards of silesia, five ounces.

Understanding the condition of the textile market today, the Quartermaster Corps has offered the assurance to the textile industry that it will co-operate in every way possible to lessen the impact of its procurement program on production facilities. It is stressed, however, that since the contemplated peacetime force will be seven to ten times that of pre-World War II strength, it will be necessary that the number of pre-war suppliers be augmented commensurately.

Over 17 per cent of the cotton textile mill properties of the United States has changed hands during the past three years, according to a survey published by the *New York Journal of Commerce* in its annual Southern Mill Number. The prospect of continued high demand for textiles during the next three to five years and the desire of some converters and manufacturers of clothing to secure sources of fabrics are given as the reasons for the changes in ownership. The shift in management affects 3,595,676 spindles and took place in both Southern and New England states. This figure does not take into account many private transactions of small mill properties concerning which no details are available, the *Journal of Commerce* states.

First Quarter Rayon Output Sets Record

Domestic rayon production for the first three months of 1946 reached the unprecedented level of 212,800,000 pounds, thereby exceeding last year's fourth quarter output by four per cent and first quarter 1945 output by ten per cent. Each division of the rayon yarn and staple fiber producing industry attained new record levels. First quarter rayon filament yarn production aggregated 169,100,000 pounds and rayon staple fiber output totaled 43,700,000 pounds.

Production of viscose-cuprammonium yarn in the January-March period at 122,500,000 pounds was six per cent above fourth quarter 1945 output. Of this first quarter production, 46 per cent represented viscose tire-type yarns, the remaining 54 per cent being the non-tire types. First quarter acetate yarn production exceeded by four per cent the former peak level established in the fourth quarter of 1945.

Shipments of rayon yarn to domestic trades during the first quarter of 1946 amounted to 164,300,000 pounds, a new record total. This poundage exceeded that of the fourth quarter last year by five per cent and first quarter 1945 shipments by 12 per cent. As compared with the fourth quarter of 1945, first quarter shipments of rayon yarn to domestic trades showed the following changes: full-fashioned hosiery, minus 20 per cent; seamless hosiery, plus 13 per cent; warp knitting, plus eight per cent; broad woven, plus 41½ per cent; narrow woven, plus nine per cent; miscellaneous uses, plus three per cent; and tire manufacturers, plus six per cent. There was no change in shipments to the circular knitting trade.

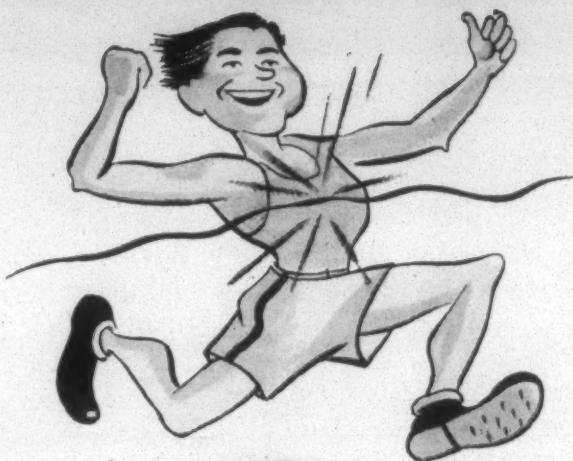
While yarn shipments to full-fashioned hosiery knitters decreased during the first quarter, this decline was almost entirely offset by increased yarn deliveries to seamless hosiery knitters. Total yarn shipments to the hosiery industry during the first quarter aggregated six million pounds. Projecting this first quarter rate to an annual basis, yarn shipments to the hosiery industry during 1946 would approximate 24,000,000 pounds, or 46 per cent more than was shipped to this industry in 1940, but 51 per cent less than the maximum delivered in 1942 under the silk and nylon replacement provisions of Order M-37-d.

Rayon yarn exports of 3,300,000 pounds in the first quarter showed an increase of 27 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1945, but a decline of 42 per cent from the wartime rate of the first quarter of 1945.

Total domestic shipments of rayon in April at 72,300,000 pounds were four per cent below March but 16 per cent above April, 1945, states *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. April deliveries of rayon yarn were one per cent below the March level, while staple fiber shipments decreased 12 per cent. Domestic deliveries of rayon for the first four months of 1946 have amounted to 280,600,000 pounds, an increase of 12 per cent over deliveries in the same period last year. At the end of April producer-held stocks of rayon amounted to 11,400,000 pounds, an increase of three per cent over the March level.

The Government of India has announced that the quota of Benares hemp (1,500 tons) established for export to the United States in the period January-June, 1946, has been exhausted, according to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

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The Winning Finish!

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Why not have our Pabst Technical Man show you the advantages of this famous desizer right in your own mill... or use our laboratories for your tests? We'll be delighted to send free booklet on request.

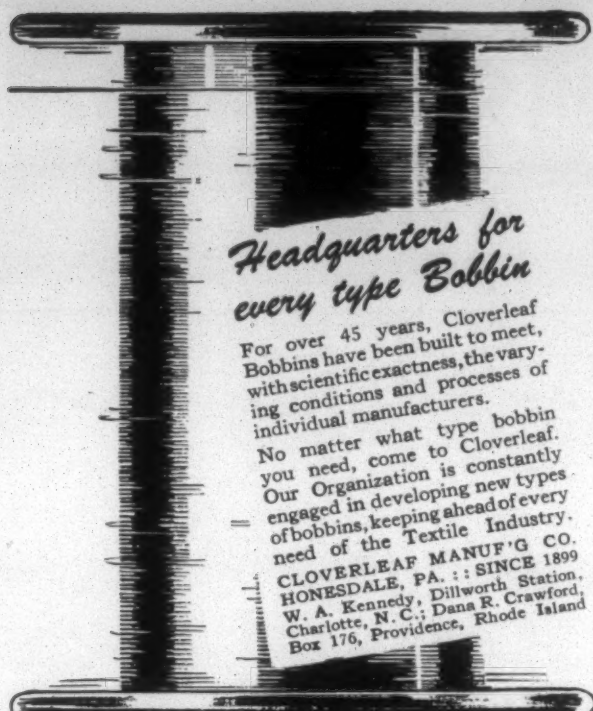


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The Vogel No. 14 has a vitreous china top supply bowl, heavy flush valve, reinforced hardwood seat, painted white enameled drum shaped tank and union ell flush connection.

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VOGEL PATENTED **PRODUCTS**

Avondale Mills' Annual Spring Inspection

(Continued from Page 41) and vat dyed; mercerized dress chambrays. Other products include rope and tapes of different kinds.

Particularly noticeable to the visitor is the number of young, thoroughly capable men whom the Avondale Mills is placing in important executive and supervisory capacities. Many of these men have come up through the Avondale organization, some have come from other mills. The extensive training program of the mills, designed to provide a flow of personnel qualified for responsible positions, and including on-the-job training and class work, will produce many more. From President Hugh Comer on down you have only to talk to these men to find that all have one thing in common, a justifiable pride in the operation of their mills and a firm belief in the future of the textile industry in the South.

Georgia Association Has Annual Meeting

(Continued from Page 36) construction of the new administration building for the A. French Textile School at Georgia Tech, progress has been made in enlarging and improving the school's staff, J. J. Scott, president of Scottdale Mills and retiring president of the Textile Education Foundation, Inc., reported. He declared, further, that as soon as the student body increases to its normal proportions again, the school would be able to supply the training they need to fill executive positions. Julian T. Hightower was elected president of the foundation to succeed Mr. Scott. Other officers elected included Frank B. Williams, agent of West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, as vice-president, being elevated from treasurer, and Paul McKenney, president of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, elected treasurer. T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, was re-elected secretary of the foundation.

New York Business Surveyed On Price Control

The majority of New York business men believe that rent control should be given up by the Office of Price Administration in states having state rent control, and that O.P.A. ceiling prices on products and services are inadequate, according to results of a survey released by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York. The survey was conducted among concerns representing a cross section of the city's commerce and industry to determine their experience under O.P.A. regulations, and to obtain an expression of opinion as to whether price control should be continued beyond June 30 with or without modification. The findings have been forwarded to all congressmen and senators and to members of the Senate banking and currency committee, by whom the O.P.A. measure is now being considered. The survey covered 326 concerns employing approximately 75,000 persons, and representing the manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service industries.

The percentages used in the report are based upon the answers received to each individual question. A summary of the experience of business under O.P.A. regulations indicate that 56 per cent do not consider O.P.A. ceilings on their products or services adequate; 51 per cent have suffered losses because of these price ceilings; 42 per cent have been obliged to discontinue products or services; 43

per cent report that other companies are offering comparable products (of same or lower quality) at higher O.P.A. prices than they are allowed, and 62 per cent indicate that O.P.A. regulations have retarded their production.

An analysis of the replies regarding the continuance of price control beyond June 30, 1946, indicates that 75 per cent are opposed to continuing control as it now exists. However, 89 per cent favor continuance providing it is modified. Replies indicate that more concerns favor a 12-month extension than any other period. Many of those participating in the survey contributed bitter case histories of O.P.A. bumbling. One converter, for example, wrote, "The U. S. Government purchased our raw silk when war was declared and paid us \$2.90 per pound. Three months ago it was sold back to us under sealed bids at \$7.50 per pound. Now, when we are manufacturing yarns, we must resell to our clients, calculating the silk at the 1941 price of \$2.90. Thus O.P.A. works—for us there is a ceiling price; for the government it is free."

Percentage Premium On Sheeting Is Allowed

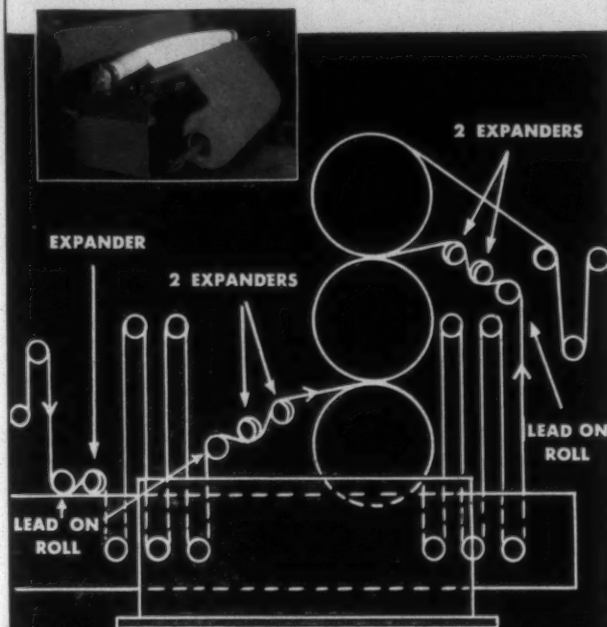
Manufacturers of colored bed linens may now apply for permission to add a percentage premium to their price for regular sheets just as has previously been permitted for bed linens of special construction, the Office of Price Administration has announced. To prevent excessive diversion of plain into dyed bed linens, however, any permission granted under the action, which is effective May 11, 1946, will limit the premium to the manufacturer's pre-war percentage of colored linens to total bed linen produced. O.P.A. explained that, without a premium, dyed bed linens are not being produced. Several producers who sold them at premium prices before the war have indicated that they would resume production if the premium were again allowed. Although colored bed linens do not have any greater utility value than bleached goods, there is a consumer demand for them, and to deny the customary premium would be to interfere with resumption of normal merchandising, O.P.A. said.

Elastic Nylon Research Is Described

Development of elastic nylon on an experimental scale by chemists of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., was revealed recently at the first post-war general meeting of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N. J. Textile fibers made from certain of these new nylons have elastic properties approaching those of rubber, Dr. Emerson L. Wittbecker of the Du Pont rayon department said in reading a paper on the laboratory findings, co-authored by Dr. Ray C. Houtz and Dr. W. W. Atkins.

The elastic properties of the new nylons, known as N-substituted polyamides, can be varied over a rather wide range, depending upon the molecular structure of the compound. One type, which Dr. Wittbecker referred to as isobutyl 610, can be stretched 250-400 per cent, compared with 600 to 1,100 for rubber. Elastic recovery is of the order of 95-99 per cent, compared with 100 for rubber. The elastic modulus of the N-substituted polyamide—that is, the force required to stretch it 100 per cent—is about 20 times that of a corresponding rubber fiber, while the tensile strength of the elastic nylon is about five times as great.

Mount Hope Free-Wheeling EXPANDER



A TYPICAL APPLICATION

The diagram herewith shows how the Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expander is being used on a caustic padder, immediately before it enters the first and second nips. Two Expander Rolls are used in each case to obtain good stretch and to eliminate wrinkles on both sides of the fabric. The advantages of this device are as follows:—

The Neoprene covered and ball bearing mounted expanders are so free turning that even the slippery caustic-saturated cloth turns them easily without slipping.

This freedom from slipping increases the life of the Neoprene sleeves and the width of the cloth.

Expanders can be set at any desired angle to cloth.

Ball bearings, grease packed, are securely mounted in steel spools to outlast many Neoprene sleeves and so designed that they cannot stick nor turn on the axle and cut it.

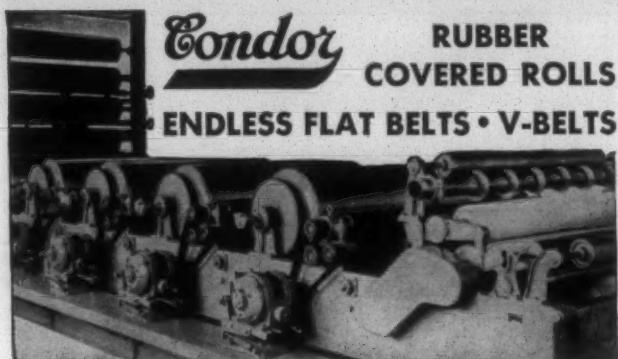
The Mount Hope Free-Wheeling Expander is suitable for use with all types of fabrics, from rayon marquisettes to cotton or rayon tire cord.

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Condor RUBBER COVERED ROLLS ENDLESS FLAT BELTS • V-BELTS

For Textile Mills

Many textile finishing machines like the mercerizing range shown here use as *original* equipment Condor pull rolls, squeeze rolls, Condor Whiptcord Endless Belts, which are especially suited for severe reverse turns, and Condor V-Belts. Replacements are nearly always Condor products because of their specific engineering and years of dependable service.

A COMPLETE CONDOR TEXTILE LINE

Transmission Belts	Acid Hose	Oilless Bearings
V-Belts	Fire Hose	Pot Eyes
Cone Belts	Vacuum Hose	Rub Aprons
Air, Water and Steam Hose	Textile Specialties	Rubber Covered Rolls
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FOR YARN CONDITIONING • FOR TWIST-SETTING

Tenesol is a new conditioning agent for textile yarns. Used in dilute solution in water, its rapid wetting action affords a complete regain in a minimum time. Tenesol may be used in all types of Conditioning and Twist-Setting machines. Tenesol is inexpensive to use.

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Awards Offered Textile Machinery Industry

An opportunity for those engaged in the design, manufacture or construction of any type of textile and clothing machinery or parts is offered by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland, Ohio, in the announcement of its new \$200,000 "Design-for-Progress" award program. Textile and clothing machinery is admitted as one division of the personal service machinery classification and includes any machinery used in textile and clothing manufacture. Maintenance workers in this division may also enter the competition under the program's maintenance classification.

Four awards, totalling \$1,600, have been established for this division of the personal service machinery classification.

Papers in this textile and clothing machinery division are also eligible for the personal service machinery classificational awards of \$2,500, \$1,500, \$1,000 and \$800. Three winners of divisional and classificational awards will also be possible recipients of the main program awards of \$10,000, \$7,500 and \$5,000, respectively. The principal program award, which may be won by a paper in the personal service machinery classification, is \$13,200. An author entering his paper in any division of the personal service machinery classification, not winning any other award, may still win one of the 217 honorable mention awards of \$100 each.

Plastics Designers Told Of New Methods

Manufacturers' tendency to detract from the rich appearance of plastics packaging items by cutting manufacturing costs must be counteracted by industrial designers if plastics are going to attain their predicted place in the packaging field, according to William B. Petzold, industrial designer for the General Electric Co. plastics divisions. "New methods of molding and fabricating as well as new materials will now permit designers to combine two or more distinct plastics materials to a single package with greater ease," he said. "This will bring about a richness of effect so desirable in any packaging creation."

General Electric's belief in the increasing use of plastics for packaging is indicated by the installation of the newest injection molding presses and complete facilities for accessory decoration, Mr. Petzold said. Another feature of General Electric's operation, he said, is the standard practice of chrome plating all molds, adding to the life of the mold and the beauty and permanence of the finished molded part. One of the most important effects resulting from war-born development is the demand for low pressure laminated products, he concluded.

Heating and Ventilating Exposition Planned

Two hundred leading manufacturers have already engaged exhibit space for the Seventh International Heating and Ventilating Exposition, scheduled for Lakeside Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 27-31, 1947. It will be held under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and in conjunction with its 54th annual meeting. Approximately 75 per cent of the total exhibit area has been reserved, but there are still a limited number of choice locations available. It is expected that all space will be sold well in advance of the opening of the exposition.

Manufacturers of heating, ventilating and air condition-

ing equipment expect to eliminate production and material shortage difficulties and are planning to introduce their newest models at the exposition. It promises to be one of the largest heating and ventilating expositions in the series originated in 1930. Among the other groups scheduling meetings during the same week is the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association. The exposition is under the management of International Exposition Co. with permanent headquarters at Grand Central Palace, New York City, to which communications should be sent. Charles F. Roth is manager and E. K. Stevens is associate manager.

Yarn Men Hear Explanation of Order

Some 400 spinners and users of cotton yarns met at Charlotte April 26 for a discussion of Order M-317C by S. Bruce Smoot, chief of the cotton yarn section of the Civilian Production Administration. Mr. Smoot said that the order will channel the production of cotton yarn to essential uses, thus eliminating bottlenecks that have risen in certain items. He said the result will be increases in supplies of hosiery, underwear, knit underwear, knit outerwear, woolen and worsted fabrics, and needs of agriculture and industry and needs for export and military products.

Robert Walker of the cotton section of O.P.A. attended the meeting and answered questions on price angles. E. N. Brower, chairman of the board of the Carded Yarn Association, presided. The meeting was a joint session arranged by the Carded Yarn Association and the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association.

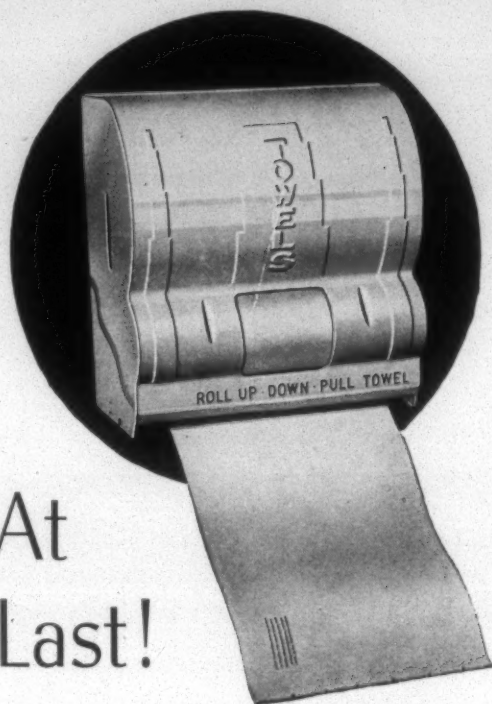
Value of 1945 Cotton Crop Listed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that the 1945 cotton crop had a total value of \$1,195,638,000 or about \$330 million under the 1944 crop value of \$1,526,020,000. In its final review of last year's cotton production, the department said the value of the total harvested lint, calculated at the season average price through March 31 this year, was \$1,009,612,000, compared with \$1,267,857,000 in 1944.

The final estimate put the 1945 production of lint cotton at 9,015,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 12,230,000 bales in 1944. The department estimated the harvested lint yield at 251 pounds an acre compared with 293.5 pounds in 1944.

The acreage in cultivation July 1, 1945, was placed at 17,749,000 acres compared with 20,354,000 acres on the same date in 1944, while the acreage harvested in 1945 was estimated at 17,241,000 acres compared with 20,009,000 acres in 1944. Included in estimates of total cotton acreage and production are 4,100 bales of American Egyptian cotton harvested from 6,600 acres compared with 8,800 bales harvested from 14,700 acres in 1944.

Industrial Rayon Corp. has reported first quarter net earnings, after Federal taxes and payment of preferred dividends, of \$1,752,847, equal to \$1.15 per share on the new common stock. This compares with net earnings of \$342,607 in the first quarter of 1945, which, on the basis of new shares recently issued on a two-for-one basis, equals 23 cents per share. Hiram S. Rivitz, president, said that first quarter earnings do not include any income from sale of patents.



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Harcraft Towel Equipment

No matter what other installation you may have, for economy and efficiency reasons investigate Harcraft. One cabinet holds 420 spongy, generous-size towels, and dispenses **ONLY** one at a time. No waste, no wash room litter, no loss from removal of "just a handful"! You can replace any other cabinet with a Harcraft without drilling new holes.

For your own best interests, investigate Harcraft equipment and learn about its amazing saving in costs, and your increase in employees' convenience and satisfaction.

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Chattanooga Firm Develops Textile Process

A new textile process, in which the good qualities of textiles and plastics are combined to produce fabrics possessing characteristics which adapt them to many varied uses without weaving, has been perfected by the Chattanooga, Tenn., firm of Henry H. Frede, managing director, who states that the new process will be operated as an independent department of Frede Co. Immediate application of the new fabric, given the trade name Steralon, will be in the production of a low-cost all-cotton diaper with sale price in line with usual laundry cost for ordinary diapers now on the market. The fabric possesses the desirable characteristics of being absorbent on one side and water-resistant on the other, due to the impregnation of the plastics. The present plant has a capacity of 6,400 diapers an hour. In the development of this new process the company has had the laboratory assistance of the Industrial Research Institute of the University of Chattanooga. Patents have been applied for by the head of the institute and George M. Schroder, who has spent much time in developing the process. These patents will be assigned to the Frede Co. In addition to diaper material, the new process has application for dental towels, surgical napkins, bibs, curtain material, to name but a few. Plans are already under way for expanding the present production facilities at the Chattanooga plant.

In previous attempts to perfect a fabric of varied uses without the weaving process the fibers have been oriented so that the resulting product had strength only parallel to the direction of the fibers, Industrial Research Institute officials pointed out. In the new Steralon process the fibers are distributed in all directions, looking like a brush pile under the microscope. They are then held in place by a mixture of six different kinds of plastics. The process is equally applicable to the use of heavyweight and sheer cotton fabrics, as well as fabrics from rayon, wool, nylon and other fibers. One of the most recent fabrics produced by this process weighs less than 1/4-ounce a yard, and much lighter weights are being developed. The materials are supplied in an especially designed machine equipped with electric rolls which imbed the brushpile of fibers in one type of plastic compound on one side, and produce a water-resistant coating on the other.

B. L. Lerner is production manager, W. W. Hairston, general manager, and Marvin Moore, superintendent of the new Frede department. Mr. Schroder will join Frede Co. at a later date in a technical capacity.

Trade Practice Conference Seeks Generic Name

Trade recommendations for the accurate labeling of fabrics containing protein base (azlon) fibers centered about the labeling of mixed fabrics, when a trade conference was held April 24 in New York City under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission. Interest was evidenced in how the percentage content of various fibers, if used on labels, should be determined. Edgar Schlesinger of United Merchants & Manufacturers urged that the laid down percentages of the various fibers at the mill should be used, pointing out that while the end result might vary slightly, this would be sufficient for the protection of the public.

Dr. A. G. Scroggie of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., representing the American Society for Testing Materials'

subcommittee on nomenclature of Committee D-13, brought up the question of whether the percentages should represent the bone dry weight or should take into account the equilibrium moisture regain of the fibers, and suggested that whatever basis was decided upon that should be incorporated in the rules.

O. B. Bromley of Aralac, Inc., and A. H. Boylan of the Drackett Co., representing the manufacturers of protein fibers, said the laboratory method of finding the percentage of fiber content by weight in a bone dry sample and adding the standard moisture regain appeared to offer a satisfactory solution.

The point that mixed fabric containing wool would come under the Wool Products Labeling Act and in some cases the azlon industry trade practice rules would be in conflict was introduced by Edwin Wilkinson, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Henry Miller, director of the trade practices division of the F.T.C., assured the meeting that the final rules would contain provision for observing the requirements of the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Monsanto Institutes Academic Leaves

Inauguration of an academic leave for industrial scientists at Monsanto Chemical Co. to enable them to return to universities of their choice for an academic year of study at full salary, has been announced by Dr. Carroll A. Hochwalt of Dayton, Ohio, Monsanto's director of central research. Addressing the National Industrial Conference Board, Dr. Hochwalt said the leave of absence was established by Monsanto's executive committee to encourage the scientific work and development of technical personnel in physics, chemistry and chemical engineering. Four leaves will be granted each year, he added, and will be made on the basis of especially meritorious service and outstanding performance in scientific work carried out at any period and in any location in the service of Monsanto. "The recipients will return to campuses of their own choosing for refresher courses and original research," Dr. Hochwalt said. "They will receive their regular salaries during this time." Such a plan, he added, will not only be beneficial to the individuals but also will help to introduce fresh points of view in industrial research.

American Silk Council Functioning Again

The American Silk Council, Inc., largely inactive during the war, has resumed its functions of arrangement for both water and rail shipment, warehousing, testing, statistical control and sales of raw silk. Organized in 1941, the council's officers are Max Wehrin of Wehrin & Nipkow, president; H. Lee Moss, vice-president and secretary; George Elbogen of George Elbogen & Co., treasurer.

A post-war plastic material designed originally for insect screens on doors and windows, and for automobile seat covers and similar products, has opened up a new use for itself in a totally unrelated field—in ultra-modern "baby tenders" for infants. J. F. Nicholl, research expert in the Chicopee Mfg. Corp.'s Lumite Division, disclosed that designers and builders of the new "baby tenders" in various parts of the country selected Lumite fabric of an especially soft weave because its plastic base resists staining.

KEEPING

YARN QUALITY UP



PRODUCTION COSTS DOWN

with Better and Better

CARTER TRAVELERS

From raw material to finished product—every step of the way—skilled technicians from our modern laboratory inspect, test and control the manufacture of every single traveler we produce. This scientific check-up, constantly maintained, is producing the best traveler we have ever made . . .

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American Viscose Plant Has Student Program

Under a program called "Diversified Occupations," high school students are obtaining practical experience in industry concurrently with their high school education by working part-time in the Nitro, W. Va., rayon producing plant of American Viscose Corp. The students divide their time equally between their school and the plant, spending four hours a day at each, and getting equal school credits for both types of work. The Diversified Occupation program was started at Nitro late in 1945 and is the first of its kind in West Virginia. It was inaugurated by H. E. Knight, director of vocational education for Kanawha County, and is filling a need of industry for personnel with specialized high school education. At the same time, the records show that there has been a surprising improvement in the students' school grades since the introduction of the program.

I.T.T. Trustees Re-elect Officers

Ward Delaney, president, and other officers of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., were re-elected at the annual meeting of the board of trustees. Other officers are Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of LaGrange, Ga., recently retired president of Callaway Mills, chairman of the board; Charles A. Sweet, Iselin-Jefferson & Co., New York, vice-chairman; Arthur M. Allen, Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn., secretary, and Roger Milliken, Deering, Milliken & Co., New York, treasurer. Charles C. Hertwig, vice-president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., was the only new member elected to the board. President Delaney, reviewing the year, said the scientific and technical staff has been increased by 25 appointments since last May, adding that the institute now employs 69 persons. He also discussed the construction work now in progress on the institute's testing laboratory and leased laboratory quarters. The project will entail an expenditure of \$499,000.

O.P.B. Information Program Is Explained

The program of obtaining German scientific and technical information for American business is rapidly being broadened into a regular international interchange of such information, according to John C. Green, executive secretary of the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. In its first phase, said Mr. Green, emphasis will be on exchanging information obtained in enemy countries. Division of Germany into zones of control has meant that each occupying country found only part of the information, he explained. Much information on German chemical processes and other subjects was located outside the American zone.

This phase of the program is now in operation, Mr. Green said. "Teams of American investigators are at work in the British, Russian, and French zones," he announced. "These teams are composed principally of American businessmen, organized by O.P.B. They have obtained priceless information, all of which will be made available to all U. S. business. In return, we have welcomed British, Russian, and French teams into the American zone. Each country has only part of the picture. No part is wholly useful until it is fitted in with the others. It costs us nothing to share ours with the other countries, and there is enormous value in what we receive in return. We are not engaging in formal negotiations with foreign governments," Mr. Green

said. "We are simply trading information for information. Our relationships with the British, Russians, and French, in Germany have been friendly and productive."

Progress has been made toward the second phase of the program—a continuing interchange of technical information. Recently, for example, Mr. Green reported, an American team working in the Russian zone was offered a collection of valuable documents originating in the Soviet Union. British authorities have also contributed. Part of the American contribution is a "Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports," containing abstracts of all reports released by O.P.B. It is issued weekly by the superintendent of documents. This publication, printed as a service to business, is in demand by foreign governments, educational institutions, and libraries.

Calco Establishes Positions In Research

Establishment of positions designed to give due recognition to the professional accomplishments of its research personnel and to afford the widest opportunity for their scientific services, has been effected by Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co.

The first phase of Calco's progressive program was instituted in January, 1944, by establishment of the position of research associate to recognize high scientific attainments and wide experience in both the prosecution and direction of the research of the company. Research associates are relieved of the responsibilities for detailed administration of a regular unit of research in order to be available for important special assignments in the research department. They must have had not less than 20 years of professional experience since receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree or its equivalent, and must have been in the employ of the company not less than ten years, five of which were spent in directing or supervising the research work of others. The position is comparable with an executive position in research requiring similar experience and entailing equivalent responsibilities.

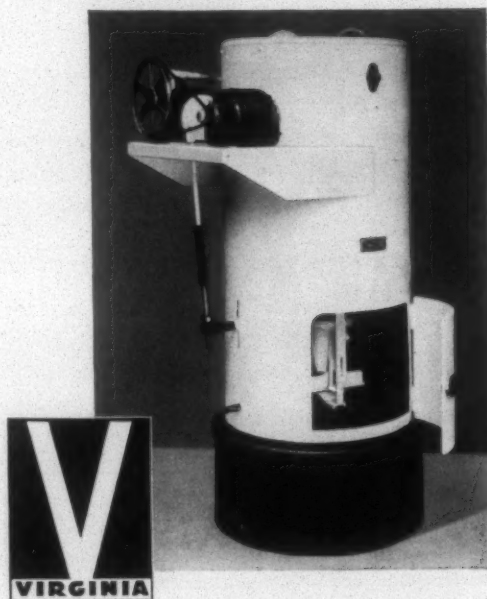
A second phase of Calco's program is now completed by establishment of the position of research fellow to recognize outstanding ability for individual research. The position affords the opportunity for properly qualified scientific personnel to concentrate on research without the handicaps imposed by supervisory responsibilities. Research fellows must have had not less than ten years of professional experience since receiving the Doctor of Philosophy degree, or 15 years of professional experience since obtaining the Bachelor's degree, and must have completed five years of continuous service in research with the company. The position is comparable with a supervisory position in research requiring similar experience and attainments.

The manufacturers of tufted and chenille bedspreads and rugs, centered around Dalton, Ga., but dispersed over the South, have organized the Tufted Textile Manufacturers Association, with Henry C. Ball of Dalton as executive secretary. The association will hold its first annual meeting at Lookout Mountain (Tenn.) Hotel May 31-June 1. The manufacture of tufted and chenille bedspreads and rugs and similar products has grown to be an industry of considerable proportions and is now a large purchaser of cotton goods and yarn. There are indications of a large attendance at the first meeting of the T.T.M.A.

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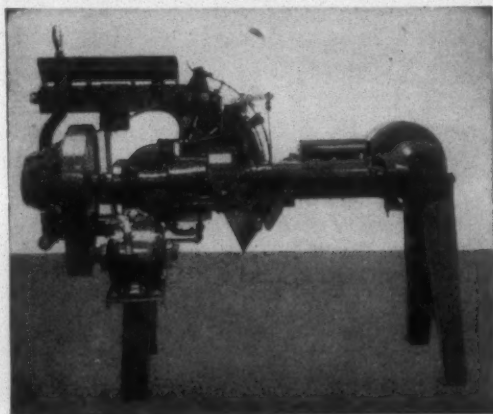
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MILL NEWS

(Continued from Page 52) development of fabrics and finishes. Pacific's current expansion program calls for the expenditure of \$4,870,000 on new buildings and machinery at the three Lyman plants, as well as the three plants at Columbia, S. C., and the recently acquired Rhodhiss (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Another recent development in the firm's Southern operations includes negotiation for the purchase of 36,000 additional square feet of floor space, which would become a part of the Carrboro (N. C.) Woolen Mills unit, from National Munitions Co. Also, Pacific Mills has been granted authority to do business in Virginia, manufacturing cotton, rayon, woolen and worsted fabrics.

RADFORD, VA.—American Viscose Corp. has placed orders for certain power house equipment, including turbines and generators, for its proposed new rayon staple fiber plant at Radford. The time of starting construction work on the plant buildings has not yet been decided upon. These orders cover the long-term delivery items of equipment on which present delivery promises range up to 24 months in some cases. By placing the orders now considerable time may be saved when the final construction program is authorized.

LOWELL, N. C.—A contract has been signed and recorded for the purchase of Peerless Spinning Corp. by Bernard Weil of New York City. The terms call for delivery of the 15,000-spindle plant for \$604,000, plus additional compensation for net liquid assets, by May 31. J. A. Groves of Albemarle, N. C., signed the contract as Peerless president. W. L. Balthis, former president, had previously disposed of his interests in the firm.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A total of 19 large textile plants in the Carolinas and Virginia, which have been operated as 11 separate companies, are reported to be included in a merger being arranged by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., of New York City. Included in the reported \$50,000,000 transaction are the following firms: Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; the three plants of Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C.; Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C.; Victor-Monaghan Co., with two plants at Greer, S. C., and one each at Greenville and Arlington, S. C.; Aragon-Baldwin Mills at Whitmire and Rock Hill, S. C.; Dunean Mills at Greenville; Watts Mills at Laurens, S. C.; Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Stanley (N. C.) Mills; and Carter Fabrics Corp., with plants at Greensboro, N. C., and South Boston, Va. Already confirmed is the sale of Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C., to the Stevens firm.

TRION, GA.—The board of directors of the Trion Co. and Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. have adopted resolutions recommending to their stockholders a plan of consolidation of the two plants and Riegel Textile Corp., which has been their New York selling agency for a number of years, into a new corporation that will carry on with the name "Riegel Textile Corp." Stockholders' meetings have been called for the third week in June and the plan will be consummated about June 19, if it is approved. The new corporation will have two plants, the Trion Division and the Ware Shoals Division. These plants now have over 8,500 employees and contain 154,000 spindles and 4,000 looms. Riegel Devel-

opment Laboratories, Inc., which now carries on development work for the two plants, will continue as a wholly owned subsidiary of the new corporation. All of the common stock of the new corporation will be distributed to the present common stockholders of the Trion Co. and Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. The plan proposes that the holders of Trion common stock will receive two shares of common stock of the new corporation for each share they now hold and the common stockholders of Ware Shoals will receive 4.2 shares of common stock for each share they now hold. The outstanding five per cent preferred stocks of the two plants will be redeemed, if the plan is approved, and a new issue of preferred stock will be sold through underwriters.

Shenandoah Valley Group Has Meeting

The Shenandoah Valley Textile Executives Association, holding its first dinner meeting at Front Royal, Va., this month elected Charles Howard of Dunn Woolen Co., Martinsburg, W. Va., as the new president, succeeding John H. Fisher of Virginia Woolen Co., Winchester, who had been in that post since the organization was started last May. Vice-presidents chosen were: Shelby Lemen, Berkeley Woolen Co., Martinsburg; Richard Peirie, Virginia Woolen Co., Winchester, and French Kirk, Winchester Woolen Co. Treasurer is Robert Dechert, Winchester Woolen Co., and secretary, Alonzo Puffinberger, Dunn Woolen Co., Martinsburg.

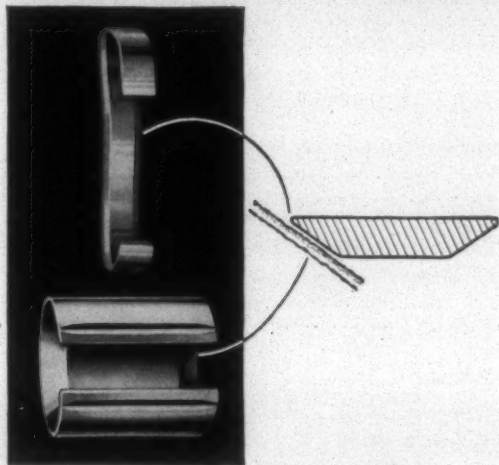
Speaker of the evening was Harry Clapham of the technical division, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who discussed "Problems of the Dyehouse." About 70 members attended from northern Virginia and nearby points in West Virginia and Maryland.

Selection of the dyeing method for wool and the type of colors to be used must be based on several factors, Mr. Clapham declared. These factors Mr. Clapham enumerated as cost, materials to be dyed, fastness required, and equipment available for the job. "The problems encountered in the dyehouse of mills producing all wool or part wool materials are many and varied," Mr. Clapham said. "The materials dyed run the gamut from wool raw stock through all stages of manufacture to the woven or knitted fabrics. They also include blends in all proportions with cotton, rayon, nylon and a number of other fibers. Each variation of material presents its own problems for the dyer in color selection, method of application, and type of equipment required.

"The problems that the dyer meets are not at all confined to those mentioned above. Any one of a number of things can cause trouble in the form of uneven dyeing, streaks, cloudiness, or resist marks. If the treatment the material has received prior to entering the dyehouse was poorly or improperly done, untold headaches are in store for the dyer. Improperly cleaned goods, poorly controlled carbonizing or neutralizing, and mixed stocks all contribute to unsatisfactory dyeing. In the dyehouse, the quality of the water and the attention to detail by the help are major factors in obtaining good results. Even after the dyeing is completed, color troubles can arise from faulty finishing procedures. All this discussion should not be taken to indicate that trouble is inevitable in the dyeing for, with reasonable care, trouble can be avoided and usually occurs only when carelessness or unknown factors are introduced into the dyeing operations."

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3. Minimizes split ends on rayon, and silk.
4. Much lower end breakage—frequently 8 to 10 fewer per hour.
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Economic Health Laid To International Trade

The continued economic health of the United States and the high standard of living of the American people is dependent upon vigorous international trade, according to Arthur Paul, assistant to the Secretary of Commerce and director of the Office of International Trade. Foreign markets account for a material percentage of the total business of this country, and imports of many commodities are needed to supplement our own production and to help maintain our high manufacturing efficiency, Mr. Paul states in an article, "Your Stake in Foreign Trade," in the May issue of *Domestic Commerce*, official publication of the Department of Commerce.

He cites cotton as an example of an industry that probably could not survive without foreign markets, pointing out that normally more than half the cotton grown in the United States is shipped abroad. If foreign markets were suddenly lost, the impact would be felt not only upon cotton and related industries, but upon the business of the entire country, he believes. The percentage of our production that goes into exports can be raised considerably during the next several years because the needs of people in other countries are virtually unlimited, Mr. Paul points out. Because of our tremendous industrial development during the war, we are equipped to turn out much more than our domestic needs. "It would seem reasonable," he says, "to continue producing at full capacity and distribute the goods where they are needed." Mr. Paul recommends that we increase our imports from abroad and encourage United States investments in foreign countries to stimulate their industries.

Textile Export Association Has Meeting

Prospects for increased exports of American cotton textiles are promising, what with the elimination of Japan and Germany from world markets and the destruction of equipment in other nations, William C. Planz, president, declared before the annual meeting of the Textile Export Association of the United States in New York City May 8. The procedure of supplying Japan with cotton, controlling its production and administering its export program, he said, is in the final stages of completion. He added, "The policies so far adopted appear sound and it is not likely that we shall be faced with an unfair type of Japanese competition for a number of years."

European mills, he pointed out, have been unable to achieve capacity operations. British mills are operating at about 75 per cent of their pre-war capacity, Dutch mills at about 40 per cent and the French industry at about 70 per cent. No accurate information is available, he added, as to mill operations in the Russian zone of influence. Italy is staging a comeback, is stepping up production daily and will become a serious competitor "unless some measure of control is instituted there."

Concerning developments in the Far East, he stated, "Colonial peoples all over the world are moving for better things and will not allow themselves to again be exploited as they were in the past. The day of coolie wages in all parts of the world is at an end. Within recent weeks there have been riots in Bombay, in which textile mills have been damaged, fighting between armed forces in the Dutch East Indies, and clashes between warring political factions in China. It is too early to determine what will be the final

result of these political upheavals but it is certain that the natives of these lands have become aware of western standards and will not permit a continuance of so-called coolie conditions in any textile or any other type of manufacturing endeavor in those countries. This means, of course, that textile manufacturing costs all over the world will rise and the great gap in costs between them and the western nations will be narrowed to a certain extent. Accompanying this rise in costs will be a rise in living conditions which should be reflected in an increase in cotton consumption and increased imports of the types of goods which they lack the skill to make."

N. S. W. Vanderhoef, vice-president and treasurer of Turner Halsey Export Corp., was elected president. Directors elected are Frank H. Hillery, Wellington Sears Co.; William de Min, Manufacturers Textile Export Co.; James L. Geoffroy, American Bleached Goods Co.; and Magruder Dent, Joshua L. Baily & Co.

Cotton Consumption Outlook Called Bright

Outlook for an unprecedented consumption of American cotton is unusually bright, the National Cotton Council has declared, pointing to high demand for all types of cotton textiles and to new uses capable of consuming hundreds of thousands of bales annually. Though consumption will reach a peak during the next two to three years, the council points out that demand for U. S. cotton to meet domestic and export requirements may be as high as 14 to 15 million bales per year after war needs are satisfied. For the next two years at least, domestic and export demand for U. S. cotton textiles will be large enough to keep American mills running at their maximum capacity rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 million bales, according to council analysis. After the accumulated deficit is met, domestic cotton textile requirements of ten to $10\frac{1}{2}$ billion yards are expected, with one to two billion additional yards for export. This production would equal ten to 11 million bales of cotton annually. The council said that the United States should be exporting cotton next year at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to four million bales, with a considerable prospect for even higher exports in the years following.

On the new uses side, the council said serious consideration is being given to cotton's possibilities in plastic prefabricated structural material for home building. The cotton material most likely to be used in construction is a laminate which combines cotton fibers with plastic resins. The strength of this new material approaches that of tempered steel, it is said, and the board-like substance made from the cotton-plastic combination is lighter than aluminum. The laminates will not rust or corrode and can be given permanent color. The council said that the potential volume offered by this field is practically unlimited. Experimental work on plastic laminates has been under way at the council's laboratories in Dallas and Austin, Tex., for almost two years.

A Fiberglas mop unit, designed to cut costs and save time in applying bitumen to a roof deck or built-up roofing felts, is announced by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio. The new product consists of warp-like bundles of glass yarns, 36 inches in length and weighing approximately two pounds. Two or three of the bundles are attached to a handle to make a mop.

Be sure your Maintenance Man has a complete set of these Scott Tester Data Sheets. Previous sheets sent free upon request.

MAINTENANCE DATA SHEET NO. 5

GEAR BOX LUBRICATION

Models DH, J, L-1, L-2, L-7, Q, and U: oil gear box periodically with a small quantity of SAE 30. Oil holes are provided at all necessary points. The friction side of the clutch must not be lubricated. If there is slippage, the pulling clamp will not return properly to the starting position. Remedy: wash the clutch face with gasoline or similar grease solvent. The enclosed gear attachment on the right side of the gear box should be inspected periodically and be kept packed with good grade gear lubricant.

Models X, X-2, X-3, X-4, L-3, L-4, L-5, and L-6: Keep gear box filled to proper level with SAE 40. If so equipped, check the multiple-speed box periodically and oil with SAE 30 as required.

Models L-3, L-4, L-5, and L-6 have a dash pot to control the action of the pulling clamp. A small quantity of Neatsfoot Oil should be poured through the tube of this dash pot about every six months.

IP-2 Tensigraph and IP-2 Serigraph: oil gear box with a small quantity of SAE 10 regularly. Do not use oil excessively on the sliding shaft in the box.

IP-4 Tensigraph: the gear box requires little attention; add SAE 50 on the worm reduction unit at infrequent intervals as necessary and oil the adjacent moving parts with a few drops of SAE 30. IP-4 Serigraph: maintain proper level in the gear box by adding SAE 20 periodically.

IP-2 and X-5 motors have gear reduction units, to be lubricated every six months with good quality worm gear lubricant.

Where V-belts are present care should be taken to avoid too great tension. Belt manufacturers will supply detailed instructions on operation and care.

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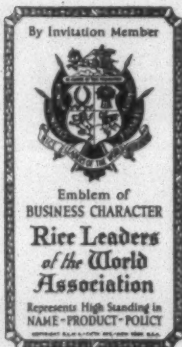
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Gastonia, N. C.	Gastonia Mill Supply Co.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Montgomery & Crawford

Philadelphia Sees Dan River Fabrics

The premier showing of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills' new Color Bond fabrics, dyed by the oil-in-water resin-pigment process, as a section of the plastics exhibition sponsored by Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia department store, and by the Society of Plastics Industries, Philadelphia chapter, proved a center of attraction to thousands of women who attended the show this month. During the first three days of the showing admission was by card and the attendance was largely confined to textile executives, garment manufacturers and fashion writers in the Philadelphia area, and to visitors from New York and other nearby textile apparel centers. Beginning May 13 the exhibits were open to the public.

The Gimbel exhibition was described as "a streamlined version of the show that packed New York's Grand Central Palace, presented jointly by Gimbels and the Society of Plastics Industries, Philadelphia chapter." This refers to the First National Plastics Exposition held in New York City April 22 to 27. About 30 of the exhibits from the New York show, including Dan River's Fiber Bonded exhibit, were included in the Gimbel show. The Color Bond fabric showing by Dan River was an added attraction, and comprised a collection of more than 40 brightly colored dress fabrics, representing practically every type of dress goods made of cotton, viscose rayon, acetate rayon, nylon, glass and various blends of these fibers.

Industrial Rayon Announces Dividends

Directors of Industrial Rayon Corp. at a meeting this month declared an initial quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share on the new one dollar par value common stock of the corporation, payable June 12, 1946, to stockholders of record May 27. The new stock was issued April 1 on a basis of two shares for each share of the old no-par common stock. The new dividend represents an increase of 50 per cent in the dividend rate previously paid on the old stock. The board also declared a dividend of \$1.12½ per share on the \$4.50 preferred stock, Series A, payable June 28, 1946, to stockholders of record June 14. Directors re-elected all of the company's present officers.

Ray Bell To Be On Radio

W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, will be the guest speaker the week of June 3 on Textile Topics, a new radio program being broadcast over 28 Southern stations. Mr. Bell will discuss "The Worth Street Market" which, he says, is the focal point of distribution for the products of some 700 cotton mills spread from Maine to Texas. Southern manufacturers and Worth Street merchants are working closely together, Mr. Bell observes, for a more prosperous post-war cotton textile industry.

Mr. Bell will be the first of several nationally known leaders of the textile industry and related fields scheduled to speak on the weekly broadcast sponsored by J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., textile selling agents, of 40 Worth Street, New York City. Each program features a guest expert analyzing a timely subject in the textile industry of interest to Southern listeners. J. W. Valentine points out that only by keeping in close contact with the textile developments of our times can we hope to build a firm future for the industry;

and thus it is hoped that Textile Topics will prove helpful to continued Southern textile prosperity.

Among prominent guests who will speak on this series are Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, Charles K. Everett and Paul B. Halstead of the Cotton-Textile Institute; Henry Matter of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute; Col. Herbert A. Gardner of the Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office; Capt. Herbert C. Lassiter of the Navy Purchasing Office; F. K. Brasted of the Rubber Manufacturers Association; Frank J. Knell of the New York Cotton Exchange; and many others representing such organizations as the Plastics Industries Technical Institute, the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and Sanderson & Porter, construction engineers.

Textron Plans To Award Scholarships

In connection with the plans for continued rapid expansion in the South, Textron, Inc., of Providence, R. I., has announced that the company will award scholarships in three Southern schools each year to the outstanding textile course student. Schools where the scholarships will be awarded are Georgia School of Technology, North Carolina State College and Clemson College.

Royal Little, president of Textron, said each of the three scholarships each year will pay \$1,200 to the winning student. The fellowship holders will work one month each in plants producing yarn, weaving fabrics, dyeing, printing; then one month each in several plants sewing different types of merchandise, and the final two months in department stores, selling Textron branded merchandise over the counters.

When each fellowship holder has completed this course, Mr. Little said, he will be offered a position in the Textron organization, but will not be under any obligation to accept the offer if employment elsewhere is desired.

Textron, through Textron Southern, Inc., recently acquired controlling interest of the Gossett Mills and its subsidiary, Chadwick-Hoskins, in Anderson, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C. With this, and other planned expansions, Mr. Little pointed out, Textron seeks a completely integrated textile operation in the Carolinas, covering all phases from yarn processing through weaving, finishing, cutting, sewing and national distribution of finished products.

Textron proposes, he continued, to establish in the Southern region sewing plants as quickly as possible to manufacture goods in the home fashions, negligee, lingerie, women's blouses and men's wear fields. "Eventually," he said, "we plan to have a number of plants, each employing from 100 to 250 persons. . . . Within the next two or three years we should have between 2,000 and 3,000 persons in our sewing plants in the South, which will be in addition to our New England operations."

Cotton Council Offices To Be Moved

The National Cotton Council will move to larger quarters in the Empire Building, Memphis, Tenn., about three blocks from its present location in the Cotton Exchange Building, on July 1, Edward Lipscomb, director of public relations, makes known. The move will also bring the six-employee Washington office of the research division to Memphis. A three-year lease gives the council 5,000 square feet of floor space on each of two floors.

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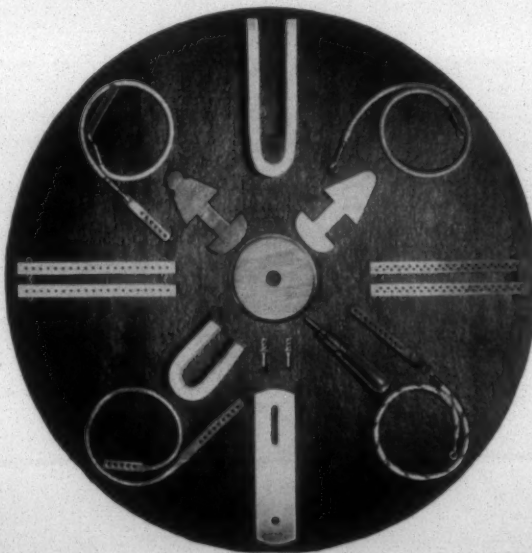
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These will be reprinted, and when ready for distribution an announcement will be published in these columns.

Cotton Week Proclaimed By Governors

Proclamations calling for the observance of Cotton Week May 20-25, were issued by governors of ten states, who lauded the cotton industry and its accomplishments. They were Ellis Arnall, Georgia; Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; Edward Martin, Pennsylvania; Gregg Cherry, North Carolina; Ben Laney, Arkansas; Millard F. Caldwell, Florida; Ralph A. Homan, Kentucky; Thomas E. Dewey, New York; John C. Pastore, Rhode Island; Clarence W. Meadows, West Virginia; and John C. Vivian, Colorado.

Most of the nation's major railroads were to have participated in the observance of Cotton Week by exhibiting posters in stations and carrying replicas of promotional material on dining car menus.

Anticipating Cotton Week, the traditional banner bearing the cotton boll emblem on which is superimposed the insignia of honorable discharge, was run up by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York some days before the actual observance. W. Ray Bell, president of the association, noting the cotton boll associated with the honorable discharge insignia, stated that "In this first post-war Cotton Week, the high record of achievement of mills and marketplace in supplying our military forces, our allies and civilians in war years is thus recognized, as the trade goes on into the great task of getting back to supplying the accumulated requirements of our people."

Inter-Society Color Council Holds Meeting

Discussions by color experts and an exhibit dramatizing the research in color measurement and calibration conducted by the Textile Color Card Association through its research associate at the Bureau of Standards, featured the 15th annual meeting of the Inter-Society Color Council May 6-7 in New York City. This special session was co-sponsored by the T.C.C.A. and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Methods used to correlate the 238 colors of the Standard Color Card of America, the U. S. Army Color Card with 22 colors and the American War Standard A.S.A.-Z44-1942 were presented before more than 200 representatives of the textile trades and color specialties. The methods of making the "Spectrophotometric Measurements" were described by Harry J. Keegan, physicist of the National Bureau of Standards, while the "Colorimetric Measurements" data were presented by Genevieve Reimann, research associate at the Bureau of The Textile Color Card Association. Applications of the work of correlation were discussed by Deane B. Judd, also a physicist with the bureau, who presented some charts for speeding color correlation based on the measurements just made and indicated some weaknesses of terminology uncovered in the standard cards by the research.

Basic spectrophotometric and colorimetric procedures were used to determine luminous reflectance, chromaticity co-ordinates, Munsell rennotations and I.S.C.C.-N.B.S. color designations for the samples, as recommended by the American War Standard A.S.A.-Z44-1942. Considerable reliance was placed on quantitative colorimetric and photometric comparisons with the Munsell color standards, both by means of a chromaticity-difference colorimeter and by the Martens photometer, it was explained, because existing spectrophotometers are not suited to evaluation of fluores-

cent samples. Such samples, it was pointed out, constituted more than half of the standards being calibrated.

The importance of standard angular conditions of light in evaluating colors was emphasized by E. I. Stearnes, of the research department of Calco Chemical Co., together with comments on the solution adopted by the National Bureau of Standards in their measurement of the textile samples. He emphasized the importance of this and posed it as a separate research problem in itself.

I. H. Godlove of General Aniline and Film Corp. in the first of the three prepared discussions of the calibration work, termed the report by the Bureau of Standards workers "a milestone of modern colorimetry." He noted that of more than 1,400 dyes listed in the Color Industry of the (British) Society of Dyers and Colorists, not more than 85 are characterized as fluorescent, while the bureau study showed that more than half of the 238 T.C.C.A. standards studied were fluorescent. He called for an explanation.

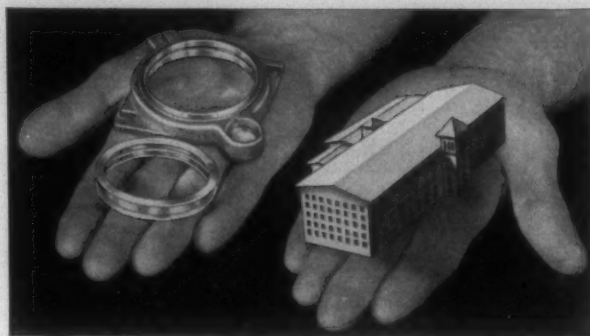
The putting of the T.C.C.A. standards on an absolute basis, devoid of deterioration, was hailed by John F. Warner of Riegel Textile Corp., as something that these standards had always lacked heretofore. It also makes possible interpolation, he noted, in the case of colors intermediate between two standards. The question of tolerances, also, is solved, he declared.

Printers and Dyers Elect Directors

Nine directors of the Silk and Rayon Printers and Dyers Association of America, Inc., were elected at an anniversary celebration May 7, and the directors will meet May 21 to elect new officers. New directors include B. B. Allen, Gaede Dyeing Co.; James L. Meltzer, Antipyros Co.; and George F. Gaede of Fair Lawn Finishing Co. and Richmond Piece Dye Works. Six directors re-elected for three-year terms are: Edward Bass, J. Bass & Co.; Charles Greischel, Boucharde & Charvet Dyeing & Finishing Co.; John Hoffman, Pyramid Piece Dye Works; Fred Kern, F. P. Maupai Dyeing Corp.; George Nicely, Fontaine Converting Works; Thomas F. O'Brien, R. W. Bates, Piece Dye Works. Approximately 100 members and guests attended the party marking the association's fourth anniversary. It was announced that the group's annual outing will be held June 7 at North Jersey Country Club.

Electric Power In Textile Industry Discussed

A symposium on electric power in the textile industry was conducted at the afternoon session of the Southern district meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., May 14. The meeting dates were May 13-16. J. H. Berry, chairman of Hampton Roads Subsection, presided at the symposium. W. L. Bross of Mathews Mill, Greenwood, S. C., discussed the subject from the viewpoint of the manufacturer; George Wrigley of J. E. Sirrine & Co., from the viewpoint of the design engineer; and G. G. Mattison and W. K. Harding of Duke Power Co., from the viewpoint of electric utility. H. T. Smith of the Girdler Corp. discussed electronic heating in textile manufacture; F. U. Ross of Virginia Electric and Power Co. spoke on "Price Is a Function of Wages." W. E. Lindemann of the Tennessee Valley Authority considered "The Responsibility of A.I.E.E. to the High School."



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Cotton Goods Market

A continuing upward trend in cotton fabric production, with output estimated at 2,270,000,000 yards in the first quarter, was announced recently by Herbert Rose, director of the Civilian Production Administration's textile division.

In attaining an annual production rate of approximately nine billion yards during the first quarter, Mr. Rose pointed out that there was no question that last year's output of 8.7 billion yards would be exceeded. At the same time, he cautioned against taking too optimistic a view of the upward trend. "We need every yard of cotton goods that can be produced," he declared, "and present demand is such that there is little likelihood of its being met in the near future. It must also be remembered that there is a seasonal drop in output during the summer months—a factor which will undoubtedly hold true this year in keeping down total annual output."

On the basis of the increasing rate of production during the first quarter, Mr. Rose estimated that second quarter output would reach 2,400,000,000 yards. Playing an important part in the brighter production picture was the gradual return of workers to the mills, Mr. Rose said. From a low of 399,000 employees in November, employment rolls in the industry rose to 428,700 in January, while preliminary reports indicate an employment of 437,300 in February.

Despite widespread discussions throughout the market of the trend to verticalization and the elimination of the converter as a customer, a number of mills have followed a persistent policy of releasing their goods in the gray to converters of long standing. While this method of operation is not practiced in many houses, instances have come to light where mill men have refused to deviate from their established method and continued to cater to converters who have been accounts for many years.

Although there is said to be a strong temptation to sell the goods finished and gain the extra profit, mills which have continued selling in the gray are believed to take a long range view. The point is made that contacts long established and continued through these uncertain times will long be remembered and appreciated.

Selling in New York City's Worth Street has been confined to small quantities of goods moving out as continuation business for May. From all outward indications there is little evidence in the market of any intention of selling more than a week or two at a time. Movement of goods will continue on such a basis indefinitely, observers indicate.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Consumers of cotton yarn are reported to be contacting spinners' agents as well as the mills direct in effort to obtain rush deliveries prior to shutdowns which undoubtedly would follow resumption of the coal strike. In addition to fuel shortage worries, a rail strike would have a pronounced effect on the yarn market. Millions of additional tons of freight would be loaded on the trucking lines, which carry a great proportion of yarn production.

Although disappointment has been keen in many centers over the slowness with which spinners responded to pleas for supplies, basic conditions in the industry are said to have been improved somewhat by the increase in employment in Southern mills. However, it is quickly pointed out that present production of yarns will show little or no increase since several mills have had to close down because their coal stocks are exhausted.

With the extreme shortages, it is explained, the sale yarn industry cannot lose a pound of yarn without it being reflected in trading activities. Mill men say that the coal supplies they are receiving during the "truce" period are negligible, as the little that is mined is being distributed to a host of mills.

Meanwhile, non-rated trades that are unable to get even a portion of their needs covered from those sources with whom they have been dealing, are contacting new suppliers in an effort to place a few orders. Market men say that spinners, troubled trying to take care of their pre-war customers, are turning thumbs down on these requests, and not even giving "token" shipments to users who would make excellent customers in the future.

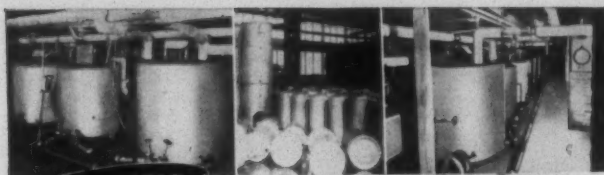
The Census Bureau has reported that 813,732 bales of cotton lint were consumed during April, compared with 803,937 in March and 769,209 in April of last year. Consumption for the nine months ending April 30 totaled 6,771,882 bales of lint, against 7,278,600 during the corresponding period a year ago. Cotton spindles active during April numbered 21,972,784 compared with 21,957,254 during March this year and 22,158,674 during April, 1945. April, 1946, activity included: in cotton growing states, 17,028,208 compared with 17,010,994 for March this year, and 17,330,022 for April last year and in the New England states 4,396,890 compared with 4,413,028 and 4,297,364.

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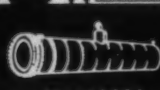
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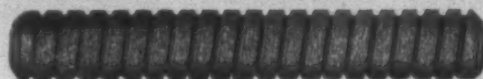
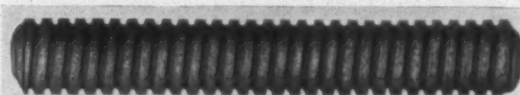


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ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 123 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

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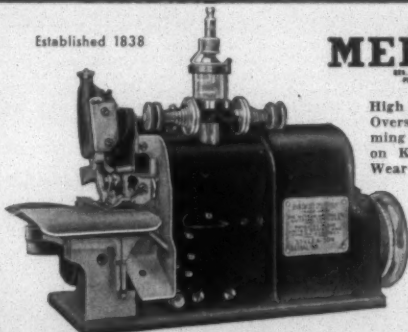
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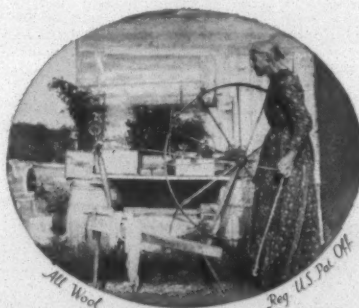
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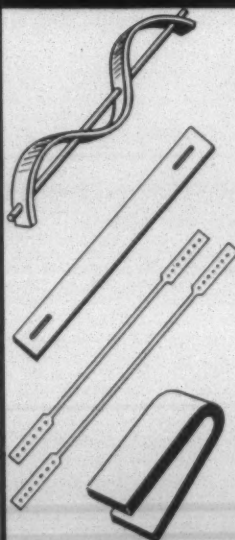
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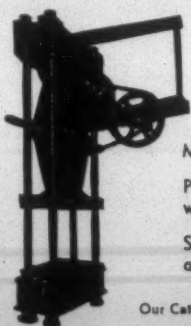
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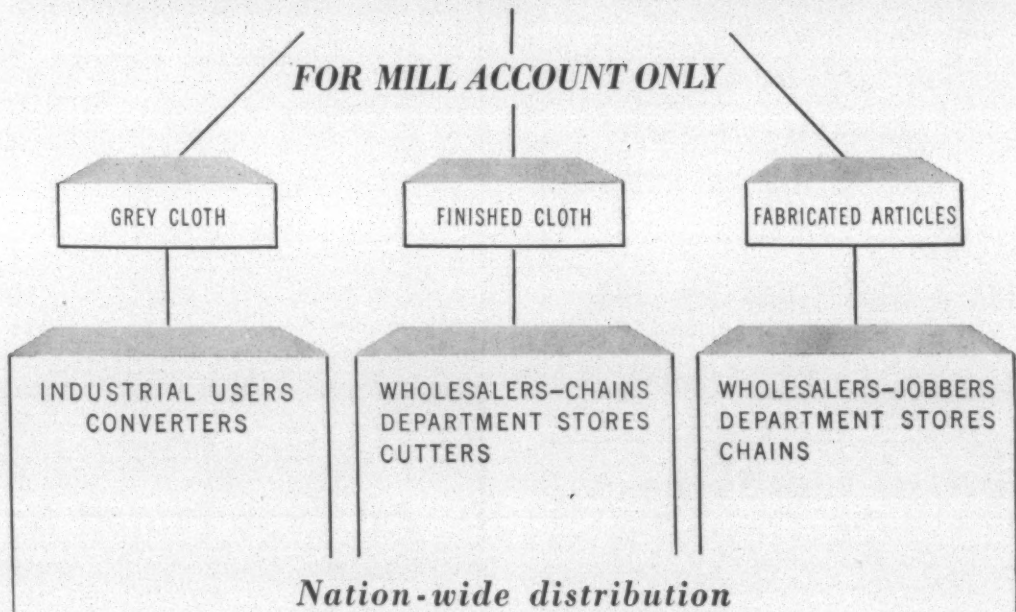
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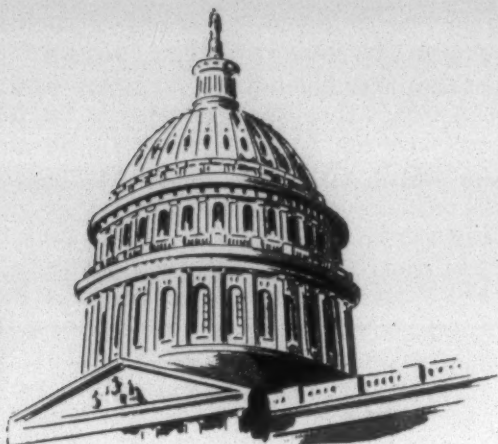
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WATCHING

WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



SENATE ACTION ON LABOR LEGISLATION will be slow and tedious, with opponents filibustering all the way. A bill finally will emerge which conforms generally to the House-passed Case Bill, with additional stiff prohibitions against the imposition of royalties and requiring "cooling off" periods before strikes. Other provisions will give employers a more equal footing before the N.L.R.B. More than a score of amendments will be offered from the Senate floor, including the Hobbs anti-racketeering and Byrd union registration proposals. Final action cannot be expected before the expiration of the "truce" in the coal strike. New and more drastic labor legislation is under discussion among House members, but action is unlikely in this session. Backers are chiefly from farm districts. In its tentative form, the new measure would strictly define collective bargaining, require registration of unions, impose restrictions on calling of strikes, outlaw royalty payments and prohibit union exactions in the marketing of farm products.

Creation of a commission to investigate causes of labor-management disputes and recommend legislation to settle them, as well as to define a long-range labor policy, will get the green light from the House and Senate. Both bodies lack confidence in their labor committees, and want an independent group, similar to the old Truman or the Colmer committees, to make impartial studies and recommend impartial legislation. One result will probably be complete overhauling and revamping of government's labor mediation machinery, including N.L.R.B.

While advisers close to the President told him to "let the country sweat it out" as he kept hands off the coal strike for 40 days, he's expected to sign any strike legislation that comes to him. He is weary of the lack of adequate law or machinery to deal with labor disputes, or more specifically, reach recalcitrant labor leaders. He wants a bigger stick in the corner, even if he doesn't use it.

Lewis' order to the miners to get back to work poses the question of whether the truce is only temporary. Operators are not expected to yield on the major points, and while Lewis can march his miners up and down the hill, industry cannot start its wheels with only a two weeks' truce in sight and all the coal going to vital power and railroad services. If no permanent settlement is reached now, Lewis is expected to reopen the issue in October or November.

The C.I.O. organizing bandwagon, built to carry 1,000,000 Southern workers, will concentrate on oil, textiles, lumber and chemicals, with cotton garments as a fifth later on. But C.I.O. is interested in anything that can be organized; Bitner says if the big fellows are organized, the little fellows will climb on, too. He's not worried about the Communist tag being pinned on, and aims to

organize every Negro worker on the fixed policy that race, color, creed or national origin doesn't mean a thing.

C.I.O. denies it's using strike relief funds for organizing, but doesn't tell where the relief money went. Of the total, \$825,000, in hand for the "Southern drive," it names as contributors: Steel and clothing workers, \$200,000 each; textile workers, \$125,000; auto and electrical workers, \$100,000 each, and C.I.O. \$100,000.

C.I.O. is threatening Sen. Byrd (D., Va.) politically, and will seek his scalp in the fall election. The Virginian replies he's complimented. He considers the reason for the proposed "scalping" is his advocacy of legislation to require unions to incorporate and render financial reports, and to make wage contracts legally enforceable.

As a result of slashing, withering attacks on O.P.A. practices by all lines of business before House and Senate committees, O.P.A. is raising price ceilings all along the line.

Price control extension enacted by the Senate will more drastically clip O.P.A. wings than does the House-passed bill. Decontrol formulas will be more specific and O.P.A. procedure rigidly defined. Virtually all of House-inserted amendments will be retained in strengthened form and O.P.A. required to report to Congress regularly on its operations. The House parity provision for fixing farm prices will be retained, and a hard fight will be made for a provision to restrain O.P.A. from interference with cotton exchange operations. The early retirement of Bowles is expected.

A price decontrol formula is being written by minority members of the Senate committee largely with Porter's testimony in mind that he will decontrol only when sure prices will not rise.

Inflation will not be checked by O.P.A. extension if production continues to be endangered by strikes, said Federal Reserve Chairmain Eccles to the Senate committee. Strikes have reduced supplies already in great demand, he said, resulting in more inflation, with loss of work, wages and tax revenue.

Thorough inquiry into the sale of war plants and surplus materials, under the widest authority granted in years, has been launched in the House under hard-hitting Roger Slaughter, of Kansas City. The special committee will go into the disposal of all materials, with effects of government competition with private business in the operation of plants or in the sale of surpluses. Incipient experiments in government ownership and economic planning will come under scrutiny.

Intense pressure to increase all forms of Social Security benefits is being applied by Administration forces to the House Ways and Means Committee. The committee refuses to budge unless the Administration will accept increases in payroll taxes, which it won't do. The committee's determined obstinacy is knocking the underpinning from the plan to use Social Security enlargement, with a soft pedal on where the money's coming from, as a vote-getting attraction this year.

The House virtually killed extension of Selective Service by tacking on its amendments forbidding the drafting of 'teen-agers and fathers. The Senate sought to extend the law without change to July 1, but the House felt this would result in drafting every 'teen-ager leaving high school. In the final extension, the House is expected to have its way.

Cotton producers' position is the best in years, says Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, as a result of reduced stocks, strong demand, and also strong demand for other farm products, giving growers an opportunity for balanced farming. The Government's cotton stocks are at the lowest point since Aug. 1, 1934.

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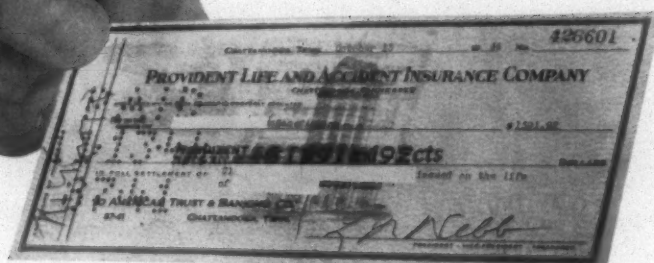
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